The Sydney Morning Herald.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION. Sydney, £3 per annum; Country, £3 10s.; 10 ₩ ct. discount for payment in advance. | VOL. XXV. | FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849. | No. 36-4 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS, For one inch and under 3s., and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO THE HUNTER.

THE MAITLAND on *Mondays and Thursdays*, at 6 P.M.

The THISTLE on *Tuesdays and Fridays*, at 10 P.M.

The ROSE on *Wednesdays and Saturdays*, at 10 P.M.

JAMES PATERSON, Secretary.

H.R.S.N. Co.'s Wharf. 3710

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE packet schooner MARY ANNE will leave the Union Wharf on Saturday next, 10th instant, at 3 o'clock. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board; or

WILLIAM DALTON, Prince street.

3893

FIRST VESSEL FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fast sailing brigantine EBENEZER, 110 tons, Jones, master, now loading at Threlkeld's (late Grose's) Wharf, Bathurst-street West, will sail for the above port Th Day, Friday, the 9th instant. For freight or passage apply on board; or to

L. E. THRELKELD, JUN., Coasting Packet Office, Bathurst street West.

3900

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fast-sailing A 1 schooner CLARISSA, 60 tons register, James Johnston, master, will sail for the above port on Saturday, the 10th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to

W. S. MOUTRY, Circular Quay Office.

N.B.—Shippers and passengers may depend upon this vessel sailing at the appointed time, wind and weather permitting. 3784

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT,

A REGULAR TRADER.

THE FINE SCHOONER PETREL, Captain Gibson, clears at the Water Police this day, and sails to-morrow morning. For freight or passage apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

3842

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE SCHOONER VELOCITY, 150 tons, M'Veigh, master, will sail for the above port on Tuesday, the 13th instant.

For freight or passage apply to

JAMES COOK.

Circular Quay, March 8. 3953

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE well-known favourite WILL WATCH, J. Stanes, Commander, has most comfortable accommodion for passengers, and is well found

Cabin passage, including fare .. £4 10 0

Steerage ditto ditto £2 10 0

For freight or passage apply to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

3861

ONLY VESSEL FOR GEELONG.

THE Brigantine BROTHERS, Captain Dockray, *under engagement* to sail on SATURDAY next, weather permitting. Has room for two cabin passengers and five tons freight. Apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to

E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office, 489, George-street.

3913

FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE well-known Packet Brig EMMA, 170 tons, R. F. Pockley, Commander.

This vessel is hourly expected, and will sail with her usual despatch. Her accommodations are known to be very superior. Beds and bedding provided on board. A separate cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply to

JOHN MACNAMARA, Queen-street.

3979

FIRST VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

THE ONLY REGULAR TRADER ON THE BERTH.

THE NOTED CLIPPER PHANTOM, 243 tons register, Captain Henry T. Fox, having much of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.

This vessel having been originally fitted for Indian passengers, her accommodations are of the most spacious and airy description, with a splendid stern cabin for ladies.

For freight or passage apply on board, at Fotheringham's (Patent Slip) Wharf; or to

SHEPPARD AND ALGER, Packet Office, 470, George-street.

3522

FOR AUCKLAND VIA NEWCASTLE.

THE FINE SHIP INCHINNAN, 565 tons, H. Pearse, commander, will sail in about ten days. Has superior accommodation for passengers, and will have room for a few horses. For freight or passage, apply to Mr. William Nicholson, Maitland; Mr. George Thornton, Customhouse, Sydney; or to

R. TOWNS, Towns' Wharf.

3799

PORT NICHOLSON.

REGULAR TRADER.

THE new fast-sailing clipper brigantine WILLIAM ALFRED, T. Tinley, master, will have immediate despatch for the above port, with liberty to touch at

NELSON,

should sufficient inducement offer.

Departure on or about the 20th instant.

For freight or passage apply to the master, on board; or to

3976 GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

FOR PORT NICHOLSON, NEW ZEALAND.

THE barque PRINCESS HELENA. This vessel presents a good opportunity for the conveyance of horses, as they will be taken over at a moderate rate, and will meet with every care and attention which experience can suggest. For particulars apply to

CHARLES SIDEY, Colne House; or

MACKINTOSH AND HIRST, Agents.

4002

FOR LONDON,

FOR LIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS ONLY.

THE Fine Ship PESTONJEE BOMANJEE, A 1, 595 tons, John Baker, Commander, will sail in all March. Apply to the Captain, on board; to

F. EBSWORTH; or,

J. B. METCALFE.

March 7. 3846

FOR CALCUTTA.

(TO SAIL ON THE 10TH OF APRIL.)

THE fine fast sailing A1 ship BLENHEIM, 850 tons, A. S. Molison, Commander, has been chartered for the conveyance of horses which will be under the superintendence of Mr. Robert King.

This vessel has great height in the 'tween decks, is well ventilated, and sails remarkably fast; she therefore presents a first-rate opportunity to shippers of horse stock. There is room for about 30 horses, for which immediate application is necessary.

The cabin accommodations of this ship are very superior, and passengers will be taken on moderate terms. Apply to

SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO., Agents.

3853

FOR CALCUTTA DIRECT.

TO SAIL FIRST WEEK IN APRIL.

THE fine first-class Ship WALTER MORRICE, 666 tons register, D. Morrice, Commander, has a large portion of her horses engaged, and will sail punctually as above.

This vessel offers great advantages to shippers, having very roomy and well ventilated 'tween decks, and as her horses will be under the personal superintendence of Mr. B. Samuda, every attention will be paid to their health and safety during the voyage.

Shippers not having correspondents in Calcutta, the undersigned will be happy to arrange with for the disposal of their horses.

Her accommodation for passengers is very superior.

Apply to Captain Morrice, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or, to

3589 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

TO SAIL ON THE 25th INSTANT,

THE fine first-class ship THOMAS ARBUTHNOT, 621 tons register, G.H. Heaton, commander.

This vessel has all her dead weight, and the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will sail punctually as above specified. Her accommodations are of a most superior description, and she carries an experienced surgeon.

For freight of wool or passage, apply to the commander on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to

CAMPBELL AND CO.; Or to

3667 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

FOR PASSENGERS ONLY

THE JOHNSTONE, T. B. Harrison, Commander. This favourite first-class vessel has still room for a few cabin, intermediate, and steerage passengers, for which immediate application is necessary. She carries an experienced Surgeon. Apply to the Captain, on board; to

GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.; or, MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

3685

FOR LONDON.

THE fast-sailing A1 Barque JAMES TURCAN, 332 tons register, William Turcan, commander. Has a great portion of her cargo on board, and will sail the 24th March. Apply to

FLOWER, SALTING, AND CO.; Or to

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

March 3. 3703

WANTED, a first-class Vessel to load for London.

J. B. METCALFE

March 3. 3636

Commissariat Office, Sydney, March 8, 1849.

TENDERS, in duplicate, will be received at this office, until Monday, 19th instant, at noon, for the undermentioned supplies, for the use of the settlement at Port Essington:—

10 Hogsheads of best *English* porter

25 Wethers, 4 years old

25 Ewes } 2 years old.

2 Rams }

Information may be obtained on application at the Commissariat Stores.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

3959

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE, No. 488, GEORGE-STREET, SYDNEY, (Opposite the Barrack Gate.)

CAPITAL—£400,000, IN 4000 SHARES.

DIRECTORS.

H. H. Browne, Esq., Chairman

William Brown, Esq., Deputy Chairman

John Alexander, Esq. | Wm. Fanning, Esq.

Alex. Campbell, Esq. | J. L. Montefiore, Esq.

MARINE SURVEYOR.

Captain Ashmore, Kent-street North.

The Directors attend daily to receive applications for insurances. Risks are taken on goods and vessels of forty-five tons register and upwards to all ports.

The Board meets every Wednesday at one o'clock for the despatch of general business.

Rates of Premium per cent. (with average.)

Europe	2½	Colonial trade—	
China, India, &c.	2½	Hobart Town ...	1
Java	2	Launceston	1
South America	2	Port Phillip	1
Mauritius or Bourbon ...	2	Ditto per steamer	¾
		Adelaide	1½
Cape of Good Hope	2½	Swan River	2½
		Auckland	1
Torres' Straits	2	Port Nicholson ..	1½
Whaling vessels for the voyage	9 to 10	Port Nelson	2
Time risks		For goods, &c., made free of particular average the premium is reduced ¼ to ½ per cent on the above rates	
12 months ..	9		
6 „ ..	5		
3 „ ..	3		

J. C. PHELPS, Secretary

5200

BILLS ON ENGLAND.

THE Bank of New South Wales will purchase bills on England, drawn against shipments of wool and other produce.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. BLACK, Cashier.

Bank of New South Wales, Sydney, November 16, 1848. 7817

CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION.

THE adjourned Election of the first Council of the Association by ballot will take place on Monday next, the 12th instant, at the office of *The People's Advocate*, 133 King-street.

The chair will be taken at one o'clock P.M. Balloting papers may be had on application to the Secretary.

N.B. All the members are requested to attend. No member can vote without producing his card of admission.

E. A. HAWKSLEY, Honorary Secretary

4005

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY CLUB.

A MEETING of the Members of the Australian Jockey Club, will be held at three o'clock on Monday, the 12th March, at the Royal Hotel.

FREDERICK A. C. FOSTER, Honorary Secretary.

3917

HOMEBUSH RACES---1849.

STEWARDS:

J. F. DOWNES, ESQ.

WM. SPROTT BOYD, ESQ.

A. BOGUE, ESQ.

JUDGE:

G. C. TURNER, ESQ.

F. FOSTER, ESQ., CLERK OF THE COURSE.

FIRST DAY, WEDNESDAY, MAY 16.

FIRST RACE.

THE St. Leger Stakes, of ten sovereigns each, five sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary, at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two P.M., with fifty sovereigns added, for three-year olds; one mile and a half. Colts, 8 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 8 st. 4 lbs. Entrance, three sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.

The All-aged Stakes, of five sovereigns each, with fifty sovereigns added, for all horses weight for age; three miles, (maidens allowed 5 lbs.) Entrance, three sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.

The Trial Stakes, of ten sovereigns each, five sovereigns forfeit if declared to the Honorary Secretary at the Royal Hotel, on the 1st of May, between the hours of one and two, P.M., with fifty sovereigns added, for two year olds; once round the course, viz. one mile and a quarter, three chains, and thirty links. Colts, 7 st. 7 lbs.; fillies, 7 st. 4 lbs. Entrance three sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE

The Welter Stakes of three sovereigns each, with forty sovereigns added; for all horses; two-year olds, 9 st.; three ditto, 10 st.; four ditto, 10 st. 12 lbs.; five ditto, 11 st. 7 lbs.; six and aged, 12 st. Heats, twice round; entrance, two sovereigns.

SECOND DAY, THURSDAY, MAY 17.

FIRST RACE.

The Squatters' Purse of fifty sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of three sovereigns each; for all horses; carrying the same weights as in the Welter Stakes. Heats twice round; gentlemen riders, to be introduced by a member of the Jockey Club; entrance, two sovereigns.

Remainder of the day reserved for Hack Races and Matches.

THIRD DAY, FRIDAY, MAY 18.

FIRST RACE.

The Metropolitan Maiden Plate of one hundred sovereigns; for all horses that have never won; weight for age; once round the Course —to start at the three-mile post, viz., one mile and a half sixteen chains and seventy links. Entrance, five sovereigns.

SECOND RACE.

The Australian Plate of seventy sovereigns, with a Sweepstakes of five sovereigns each; for all horses: twice round the Course, viz., two miles and a half six chains and sixty links; weight for age. (Maidens allowed 5lbs.) Entrance, four sovereigns.

THIRD RACE.

The Ladies' Purse of forty sovereigns, with a sweepstakes of five sovereigns each, for all horses, weight for age (maidens allowed 5lbs.) Heats once round. Entrance, two sovereigns.

FOURTH RACE.

The Beaten Stakes of three sovereigns each, with twenty sovereigns added, for all beaten horses during the meeting, to be handicapped by the stewards, or whom they may appoint. One mile and a half. Post entrance.

Entrances for the above races (except for the St. Leger and Trial Stakes), to be addressed under cover to the Honorary Secretary, F. Foster, Esq., at the Royal Hotel, on or before Friday, May 4, according to printed forms to be obtained at Mr. Moffitt's, bookseller, Pitt-street.

For weights, rules, &c., vide "Rules and Regulations of the Australian Jockey Club," to be obtained on application to the Honorary Secretary.

For additional Rules, vide advertisement of the Homebush Races for the year 1848, in the *Morning Herald* and *Bell's Life in Sydney* newspapers.

To start each day at 12 o'clock precisely.

F. A. C. FOSTER, Honorary Secretary.

Sydney, February 8. 2405

FINAL PARTITION

OF THE

BANK OF AUSTRALIA PROPERTIES.

THE undersigned will be glad to supply Tickets in the above. Price—Five Guineas each.

Purchasers of tickets will be entitled to a Copy of the Schedule showing the whole of the lots to be drawn for, and every explanation and information will be given on application.

The immense value of the properties to be drawn for, coupled with the very small number of tickets issued, renders this a most advantageous speculation. A reference to the Schedule will show that even the *smallest* lots are almost equivalent in value to the price of the ticket, whilst the bulk of them are infinitely beyond it,—varying up to Two Thousand Pounds.

Early application is necessary, as the whole number of tickets for the Middle District, Hobart Town, and New Zealand, is only 2812, many of which are already disposed of.

THOMAS S. MORT, Auctioneer.

George-street. 3550

BANK TICKETS.

THE undersigned begs to inform his country friends and constituents, that he has a limited number of tickets in the *Final Plan of Partition* of the *Bank of Australia Properties*, for which he will be happy to receive their orders.

Tickets, with Prospectus, £5 5s. each.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer and Agent.

City Mart, 474, George-street, Sydney, March 9. 3991

CLASS A,

OF THE

EQUITABLE PLAN OF PARTITION

OF THE

ESTATES OF MR. WENTWORTH AND HIS PART OWNERS,

WILL CONTAIN

6000	TICKETS, of £5 each	£30,000
	6000 Lots of the value in the whole of......	£48,000

THE LOTS WILL COMPRISE

1st.	Freehold Estates, with 15000 sheep on them, of the value of	£8,000
2nd.	Property in the City of Sydney, of the value of...........	£15,000
3rd.	Suburban Property of the value of	£5,000
4th.	Agricultural Lands cut up into small Farms, &c., of the value of	£20,000
		£48,000

☞ Any holder of a Ticket, if dissatisfied with his lot, may have one pound in cash for it.

Tickets are now ready for delivery, and may be had at the office, on the premises of R. Campbell, senior, and Co., Bligh-street. 3527

COLLARD AND COLLARD GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

THE raffle for the above magnificent Instrument will take place positively on Monday evening next, at eight o'clock.

40 MEMBERS, AT TWO GUINEAS EACH.

There yet remains Eight Shares unsold, FOUR SHARES BEING RESERVED FOR SWEEPSTAKES.

Music Saloon, 486, George-street.

£60 will be guaranteed to the winner if he is disposed to sell. 3981

TO THE RIGHT WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR.

Sydney, 1st March, 1849.

WE, the undersigned, do hereby request that you will convene a Public Meeting, at such time and place as you may think fit, to consider the Despatch of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating the intention of her Majesty's Government again to make New South Wales a Penal Settlement,

CHARLES COWPER

ROBERT LOWE

G. R. NICHOLS

J. NORTON

CHARLES CAMPBELL

CHARLES H. CHAMBERS

J. M'ENCROE

CHARLES KEMP

R. A. A. MOREHEAD

GEORGE A. LLOYD

F. WILSON

E. SANDFORD

M. METCALFE

ISAAC AARON

GILBERT WRIGHT.

Town Hall, March 9th, 1849.

In compliance with the above requisition, I hereby convene a public meeting, to be holden at the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Friday (This Day), the 9th March instant, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes therein stated.

EDWARD FLOOD, Mayor.

To Charles Cowper, Esq., M.L.C., and the other gentlemen signing the requisition. 3698

THE ANTI-CONVICT MEETING.

A FULL Report of the proceedings at the Great Anti-convict Meeting, will be given in the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" of To-morrow, (SATURDAY). Price, to non-subscribers, Three-pence per number. 3966

COUNTY OF CUMBERLAND ELECTION.

TO ROBERT FITZGERALD, ESQ.

SIR,—We the undersigned Electors of the County of Cumberland, feeling confident as to your fitness, by experience, ability, and independence, to represent the above important constituency, request that you will allow yourself to be placed in nomination for the seat in the Legislative Council, rendered vacant by the death of the late Nelson Lawson, Esq., and in the event of your complying with this request, we pledge ourselves to use our utmost exertions to secure your return.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

W. C. Wentworth, M.C.	Benjamin Boyd
J. B. Darvall, M.C.	William Roberts
G. R. Nichols, M.C.	John Williams
E. Flood, J.P., Mayor.	Maurice Reynolds
W. Thurlow, J.P.	Charles Roberts
L. Samuel, J.P.	Thomas Roberts
G. Cox, J.P.	Patrick Erwin
Henry Cox, J.P.	Robert Johnson
T. W. Campbell, J.P.	S. Swain
W. Bland	Foster Anderson
J. Rose Holden, J.P.	Parry Long
Samuel Lyons	George Green
D. B. Hutchinson	John Hilt
J. Ryan Brenan	James Delany
G. Morris	Charles Casey
Thomas Agars	J. Hibberson
David Peden	John Perry
Reuben Hannam	Isaac Shepherd
J. T. Flood	Major Lowe
Thomas Flood	W. W. Armstrong
James Arthurs	Francis Robertson
James Chambers	James Ryan
James Ostley	Charles Hadley
Thomas Kelsey	John Anderson
Hugh Swann	George Neale
Charles Purcell	James Landers
John Harrison	William Langford
Michael Rourke	Edward Bourke
Richard Meade	John Moore
John Eccleston	John Riely
John Hurley	Isaac Dounce, sen.
William Payton	John Leary
Samuel Franklin	James Byrne
James Dargin	Samuel Marsden
John M. M'Quade	John Wood
John Teale	Edward Powell
John Hoskisson	Michael M'Quade
John Watson	John Primrose
John Barker	Thomas Chaseling
James Cullen	William Hall
Michael Macnamara	John Allen
Thomas Howell	R. Sheriff
Benjamin South	Charles Ezzy
George Wilson	George Freeman
William Smith	William Gow
James Upton	John Anibus
Henry Forster	Thomas Griffiths
George Bowman	Daniel Harrisky
John M'Donald	Patrick Mahoney
William Onus	Thomas Horton
Joseph Windred	William Jones
Patrick Byrne	Michael Mahoney
John Higgerson	James Pender
W. Peisley	Elias Stranger
Hugh Taylor	Edward Drinkwater
Matthias Molony	Joseph Kenyon
H. Harvey	John Schofield
Francis Metcalf	M. M. Cohen
Charles Jenkins	Isaac Titterton
David Foley	James Edrop
Daniel Rogers	P. W. Plomer
Michael Gannon	J. F. Hilly
J. T. Gannon	W. Beaumont
Edward Alcock	Laurence Kearney
Robert Lord	William Rain
John Doyle	Samuel Power
Philip Carrol	Amos Sparke
Edward Lewis	Michael Garrett

To W. C. Wentworth, Esq., and the other Gentlemen signing the above Requisition.

Gentlemen,—For the honour which you have done me by requesting me to become a candidate for the representation of the county of Cumberland, I beg to return you my best thanks. Should a majority of my brother electors deem me worthy of the distinguished position in which you desire to place me, I can only say that I am willing to accept the trust sought to be reposed in me, and will endeavour to discharge its duties in a manner such as to give general satisfaction. My views on most matters of public interest are tolerably well known, and it is therefore the less necessary that I should say much about them now. I am a firm advocate for the education of all classes of the people. I am anxiously desirous of seeing the roads and bridges of the country placed in an efficient state of repair, and will give my utmost attention (if elected) to the Railway question, which is now agitating the community. Economy in the public expenditure I consider of the utmost importance, and I shall always be at my post to enforce such economy to the utmost of my ability. Directly connected as I am with nearly all the leading interests of the county, I need scarcely say that it will be my desire on all occasions to act for the public good, regardless of any other consideration, and should I become your representative, I feel convinced that my constituency will have no reason to say when I resign my trust into their hands, that I have ever misused or betrayed it.

I have the honour to be,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

R. FITZGERALD.

Windsor, February 23. 3346

FASHIONABLE DANCING.

MR. J. CLARK begs to announce that his School was re-opened on Friday, the 5th instant.

Families and Schools attended as usual within thirty miles of Sydney.

189, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

January 12. 668

TO WILLIAM HOWE, ESQ., J.P.,

WARDEN OF THE DISTRICT OF CAMPBELLTOWN.

WE, the undersigned, inhabitants of the district of Campbelltown, most respectfully beg leave to request that you will be pleased at your earliest convenience to convene a Public Meeting of the Inhabitants of Campbelltown and its neighbourhood, for the purpose of expressing their opinion on the impolicy of Government uniting the duties of Clerk to both Benches, viz., that of Camden and Campbelltown, as likely to be seriously detrimental and productive of great inconvenience to the public good.

Campbelltown, March 6.

Michael Byrne	John Warby
George Simpson	John Hurley
Thomas Slater	John Kingham
H. F. Fynes, C.C.	Charles Morris
Paul Huon	John Shea
Isaac Rudd	Michael Shea
F. P. Roche, C.C.	George Cannon
Thomas Blenman	James Shiels
John Macgrath	William Hammond
Edward Taylor	John Moon
Henry Fowler	William Paten, jun.
George Brown	Thomas Parkinson
William Burrill	Edward Wilkinson
James Rudd	John Doyle
James Booth	Michael Coughlan
Isaac Dowse	Edmond Burke
William Payton	George Fieldhouse
John Bourke	Patrick M'Mahon
John Jones	Dennis O'Brien
Michael Hackett	Thomas Hammond
James Martin	Phillip Dwyer
James Graham	John Duease
Joseph J. Dennis	Thomas Taylor
J. Sheighan	Edward Fitzgerald.
Laurence Kendall	

The requisitionists above-named, finding the Warden of the District is absent, and likely to be so for a month, beg to solicit the Magistrates of the district to call the meeting required

Campbelltown, March 6. 3962

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

GEORGE CHISHOLM has much pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has lately purchased a large portion of the stock of Messrs. Christopher Newton and Brother, of the

BEE HIVE,

on very advantageous terms, and being thoroughly convinced that the system of small profits and quick returns is most conducive to the interest of both vendor and purchaser, has determined to conduct his business upon that principle, it will therefore be his constant study to keep the

BEST ASSORTED STOCK IN SYDNEY, and to sell at the

LOWEST REMUNERATING PRICE,

and by civility and attention to the wants of his customers (not only on his own part but on the part of those in his employ), he trusts to secure a large share of public support.

G. C. wishes to direct particular attention to the Cloth, and

TAILORING DEPARTMENT,

which it will always be his study to render most attractive, by keeping on hand a most complete assortment of broadcloths, plain and fancy trouserings and vestings, with every thing requisite in the way of

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

With this view he has secured the services of

MR. JAMES HENDERSON,

who for some considerable time had the charge of the Woollen Department of the BEE-HIVE, where by attention to the customers and a general knowledge of the business, he acquired the confidence of the trade, and the approbation of his employers.

Mr. H. will devote the whole of his time to this department, and the proprietor sincerely trusts that the attention will not be bestowed in vain.

Buyers for the country, and settlers, will find they can purchase what they require upon the most advantageous terms, and depend at all times upon having good value for their money, and every attention paid to the packing and forwarding of their goods.

Every description of clothing made to order in a style not to be surpassed in the colony, both as regards cut and workmanship.

☞ Further particulars, with a list of prices, will appear in a future advertisement.

253, Pitt-street, March 6. 3818

TO WOOLGROWERS, SETTLERS, AND WHOLESALE BUYERS OF SLOPS.

DAVID JONES AND COMPANY beg leave most respectfully to invite the attention of woolgrowers, settlers, and others, to their UNRIVALLED STOCK OF SLOPS, augmented by sixty (60) bales and cases of scarce and seasonable goods, ex Walter Morrice, and Arabian, comprising every article required for up-country use.

The proprietors, fully sensible of the pressure of the times, are determined to meet the same by selling every article at the smallest advance on the English cost.

GEORGE-STREET,

Opposite the Post Office

N.B.—Tailoring and shirtmaking done on the premises. All orders executed with dispatch at charges the most moderate. 3140

SELLING OFF. SELLING OFF.

BRUSSELS AND KIDDERMINSTER CARPETS.

THE undersigned, in order to clear off the remainder of their stock in a few weeks, are selling off the whole at cost price.

T. L. FAWCETT AND CO.,

3644 Near Mr. Mort's, George-street.

FLAVELLE BROTHERS,

OPTICIANS, JEWELLERS, AND WATCHMAKERS, 478, GEORGE-STREET.

J. FLAVELLE respectfully informs his friends and the public that having retired from the late firm of "Flavelle and Brush," he (in conjunction with his brother, whom he expects daily from England,) has opened the shop No. 478, George-street, and solicits a share of that patronage so liberally bestowed on the late firm.

N B.—Newly invented spectacles, and others in great variety.

Watches and clocks carefully repaired and cleaned. 3889

BAR AND BOLT IRON.

THOMAS WOOLLEY begs to apprize Country Storekeepers, Blacksmiths, and others, that he has reduced the price of his *Iron* from this date.

IRON YARD, KING-STREET,

Sydney, February 5. 2157

TO CLOSE SUNDRY CONSIGNMENTS.

WINES.—*Sherry*, in wood and bottle

Lisbon, ditto ditto

Bucellas, ditto ditto

Cape, in pipes, hogsheads, and quarter-casks

SPIRITS.—*Brandy*, Clouzeau's pale, in cases, 1 dozen each

Ditto pale, in hogsheads

Rum in puncheons, B.P.

PORTER.—Barclay, Perkins, and Co.'s London Stout, bottled by *J. W. Bridges*

SALT—Liverpool, afloat

SAGO, in 1 cwt. cases, pearl

SALMON, in tierces, 300 lbs. each

MILLSTONES, 4 feet, French burr

CORDAGE, Follett's English patent

OAKUM

HOPS, Kent, 1847's

SPELTER

RICE, Carolina, in half-tierces

GINGER, powdered Jamaica, in 14 and 21 lb. tins

SHOE THREAD and fine flax

LINSEED OIL, boiled and raw, in 5 gallon drums

WOOLPACKS.

3977 GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

PAGE'S PORT.

THE undersigned, receiving periodical supplies of PAGE'S PORT direct from Oporto, in one and two dozen cases, have always a large stock of this excellent wine on hand, which they will dispose of in quantities to suit purchasers.

WEEKES AND CO., 450, George-street,

3957 Near the Post Office

OLIVE OIL, OLIVE OIL, OLIVE OIL.

THE undersigned is now selling Olive Oil, wholesale and retail, at a reduced price.

JOHN THOMPSON, 361, George-street.

3867 Opposite the Market.

SALT.

ON SALE, by the undersigned—Liverpool, dairy, and St. Ube's salt.

MACINTOSH AND HIRST,

3080 Queen's-place.

TO EPICURES. A TREAT.

PARMESAN CHEESE.

A PRIME sample of the above just landed. For sale at

A. FAIRFAX'S,

3938 394, George-street.

REMEMBER

TO ask at your grocer's or ALLEN'S BEST CROWN SOAP and SUMMER MOULD CANDLES. 765

VAROVILLE ROLL BUTTER, delivered every Friday by

A. FAIRFAX,

3242 394, George-street.

CAUTION.

WORTMAN'S Colonial Matches being well known and highly approved, an imitation has appeared with the following label.

The name of the new makers bears an unfortunate resemblage to that of the old, but there is no similarity between the old and new matches.

The undersigned who is carrying on WORTMANN'S manufacture, respectfully cautions the public not to purchase as his make the inferior substitute offered in the name of

WORKMAN AND CO.

A. WORTMANN.

Manufactory, No. 30, Campbell-street.

Sydney, March 9. 3978

HORSES FOR INDIA.

THE undersigned being about to proceed in the Walter Morrice for Calcutta, to sail the first week in April, will put horses into condition intended for said ship, and be happy to undertake their sale upon arrival.

No freight will be charged by this ship for horses not landed alive. Further particulars may be known upon application to Messrs. LYALL, SCOTT, and Co.; Mr. STEWART, Veterinary Surgeon, York-street; or of the undersigned.

☞ Early application is necessary, in order to secure berths.

BENJAMIN SAMUDA.

Abbotsbury, near Liverpool,

March 7. 3997

PURE SAXON MERINO RAMS.

FOR SALE, at Douro, Yass Plains, Pure Saxon Merino Rams, a part of which got by an imported Lord Western tup; the remainder by the get of the imported ram, all from well selected pure Saxon Merino Ewes. They are free from disease. Application to be made to

MR. MAIR, at Douro.

Douro, Yass, February 10. 2695

FOR SALE, OR TO LET, the Albury Store, situated in Townsend-street, in the town of Albury, with all the Stock in Trade, consisting of about one thousand pounds worth of the very best assortment of goods for a country store, all of which are invoiced at very low prices.

For further particulars apply to Mr. JAMES MIDDLETON, No. 78, Pitt-street South, Sydney; or to the undersigned.

WILLIAM CONLEY

Albury Store, Albury,

Terms, liberal. 3183

FOR SALE by private contract, under a power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage:

A SUBSTANTIAL STONE-BUILT COTTAGE OR DWELLING-HOUSE, containing four rooms on the principal floor, with attics above and cellars below, now in the occupation of George Cannis, sailmaker, and situated between Mr. Bass's premises and the landing-place at the main road of Balmain. Also, an unfinished stone cottage adjacent thereto. And also the piece of land on which the same are built, being forty-five feet six inches in width, and 100 feet six inches in depth, and having a frontage to the water of Darling Harbour.

For particulars apply to Mr. SPENCER, Solicitor, Wallis's Buildings, Elizabeth street Sydney. 3956

£200

READY at a moment's notice to lend on approved security. Apply to

H. H. NEWMAN,

Agent for Collecting Debts, Rents, &c.,

356, Pitt-street, Sydney,

4012 Nearly opposite Gill's Hotel.

MONEY TO LEND.—The undersigned is commissioned to Lend, on the security of City Property, the following sums of money, viz., £200, £500, and £700 Apply at Mr. Titterton's, George-street to

3968 EDWARD FOULKES.

WOOL AND SHEEPSKINS.

THE undersigned is a cash buyer of all descriptions of wool and sheepskins.

J. H. ATKINSON, Wool Stapler,

376, Pitt-street. 9332

WOOL.—The undersigned is a cash purchaser of Wool, or will make liberal advances on same if consigned to his correspondent in London.

M. JOSEPH,

390, George-street.

December 11. 9183

THE undersigned will make advances on Wool and other Colonial Produce consigned to Robert Brooks, Esq., London.

R. TOWNS, Towns's Wharf.

October 31. 0069

A GREAT favour will be conferred upon John Lord, Lighterman, if any person could give him any information respecting David Nightingale, seaman, who belonged to the barque Rosetta Joseph. He was last seen on the evening of the 1st of March, on the Circular Wharf. Description, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 4 inches high, and fair complexion. 3944

CAUTIONS RESPECTING TITLES TO PROPERTY.

IN future no advertisement or caution, forbidding parties to purchase property advertised for sale, will be inserted in the *Sydney Morning Herald*, unless signed or countersigned by an attorney.

Sydney Morning Herald Office,

February 19. 3086

TAKE NOTICE, I will not be accountable for any debts contracted by my wife, Monica Acheson, from this date.

JOHN ACHESON.

March 6. 3835

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of Mr. William Knight, are requested to meet at the Office of Mr. ROBERT JOHNSON, Solicitor, 312, Pitt-street, Sydney, on Saturday next, the tenth day of March instant, at three in the afternoon.

Sydney, March 8. 3964

NOTICE.—A. DREUTLER reminds his debtors that he is going to England at the end of this month, and that all debts not paid in the course of next week will be handed over to his Solicitor after the end of next week.

March 3. 3666

CAUTION.—I hereby caution the public from giving credit to the crew of the ship Athol, as I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by them.

J. D. COFFIN, Master

3911

BARQUE NIMROD.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned for certain repairs and new work required by the barque Nimrod, Captain Espinasse, specifications of which can be seen on application, say for Mastmaker's, Shipwright's, Rigger's, Sailmaker's, Boatbuilder's work, &c.

HENRY MOORE, Agent.

Not bound to accept the lowest tender.

Deloitte's Wharf, Miller's Point,

March 8. 3969

WANTED, £200, on eligible Freehold Property, at 10 per cent. interest. Apply to Mr. JOSEPH YEOMAN, Solicitor, 452, George street, Sydney.

March 7. 3974

WANTED, a House with about six rooms, and with stable and coach house, in an airy situation in or near town. Rent not to exceed £100 a year. Address A., at the *Herald* Office. 3844

TO CURRIERS, TANNERS, AND BOOTMAKERS.—Wanted immediately, a Currier and a Tanner, also a Boot and Shoemaker, to act as foreman to five or six hands. Apply personally, to Mr. GEORGE GUEST, at Mr. W. Aitkenhead's, Emu Inn, Brickfield-hill, Sydney, on Friday and Saturday next, the 9th and 10th March.

A woman's shoemaker can have constant employment and Sydney wages. No drunkards need apply.

3765 GEORGE GUEST.

WANTED, a Baker, to proceed in the Interior; a character will be required. Apply to Mr. H. COHEN, Charlotte-place, between 10 and 4 o'clock, this day.

March 9. 3967

WANTED, SIX CARPENTERS.—Apply to G. DENT, Queen's Wharf.

March 9. 4001

WANTED

GENERAL HOUSE SERVANTS of good character immediately.

Disengaged—

Housemaids, Laundresses, and Cooks, (male and female). *Also*, Married Couples, Nurse Girls, Gardeners, Shepherds, and various useful men, both farm and domestic.

N B.—A respectable healthy young woman wishes to attend a child to wet nurse. Apply to

H. F. BRIMMER,

Servants' Registry Office,

Opposite the Royal Hotel,

George-street, Sydney.

☞ Orders (post-paid) promptly attended to. 3990

WANTED, a man to cook, and make himself otherwise useful. Apply to

R. LAMB,

Watchmaker, 451, George-street.

P.S. The servant leaving R. Lamb can be highly recommended to any person in the country requiring his services. 4003

WANTED, a Single Man, to cook and make himself generally useful. Respectable reference required. Apply to H., at the *Herald* Office. 3926

FEMALE SERVANT WANTED.—A young woman, in good health, capable of getting up linen, and willing to make herself generally useful. Apply to Mrs. COWPER, Macquarie-place. 3972

WANTED, a Female Servant, who understands General Housework, in a family where the washing is put out, and a Man Servant cleans the knives, shoes, &c., a reference as to character required. Apply to

MRS. M'CARTHY,

Deepdene, Glenmore Road,

4004 Near the New Barracks.

WANTED, a stout active Man to act as Porter, (one accustomed to the grocery business would be preferred,) he must understand the management of a horse, and be of strict industrious habits. Apply to FRANCIS M'MAHON, Grocer, Brickfield-hill. 4010

WANTED, a Man and Woman, either single or married; the woman as general house servant in a small family; the man to attend to a horse, and assist in the house. Apply to Mrs. L. MYLES, Myles-buildings, Cumberland-street North. 3983

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or strayed from Jugiong, Murrumbidgee, about the middle of December last, a bay horse, with black points, stands about sixteen hands high; branded IS near shoulder, and has since been heard of at Goulburn.

Also, lost from Bogolong, in April last, a black horse, stands about sixteen hands high; branded KYD near shoulder, and L under the saddle.

If stolen the above reward will be paid for either or both of these horses on conviction; or one pound each if strayed, for such information as will lead to their recovery, on application to Mr. Richard Mallyon, at Yass; or to the undersigned, at Bogolong, near Yass.

3958 HENRY MIDDLETON.

TWO POUNDS REWARD.—Stolen or Strayed, from Wellington Vale Station, New England, a Chestnut Mare, blind of an eye, branded indistinctly AR, and spotted on the back like a leopard. The undersigned will give the above reward if strayed, and Five Pounds if stolen, *upon conviction* of the party and recovery of the mare.

R. C. ROBERTSON.

Wellington Vale, February 6. 3195

LOST, between Lyons-terrace and Bent-street, yesterday afternoon, a Gold Pencil Case. Whoever will bring the same to the Office of the *Sydney Morning Herald*, will be rewarded. 3980

FOUND, between George and Clarence streets, a bundle of Notes. Any person giving a correct description of them, and paying the expense of this advertisement, shall have them returned, on application to Mr. A. G. DUMAS, at his Office, Macquarie-street.

Sydney, March 7. 400

FARMS TO LET.—To Let, two Large Farms, at Maitland; one at Brisbane Water; one at Pittwater; and a farm of 39 acres, at Lane Cove, with a cottage and orange orchard upon it;

Also,—

A few good Hacks for sale.

Apply to Mr. M'INTOSH, Lane Cove; or at the Bull's Head, George-street, Sydney. 3212

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512484

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March 8.—Cape Horn, barque, 174 tons, Captain Wells, from Bristol the 9th November. Passengers—Captain and Mrs. C[illegible], Miss La Barre, Mr. R. Sparrow, Mrs. Wells, Mr. C. Jones, Mr. F. Jones, and Mrs. [illegible].

March 8.—Will Watch, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Stanes, from Portland Bay the 28th ultimo.

March 8.—John Williams, Missionary barque, 296 tons, Captain Morgan, from Anatam, the 22nd February. Passengers—Mrs. Morgan, Mr. J. Williams, Mr. A. Bicknell, Mr. J. Davis, Mr. H. Coop, and W. Kotoka.

⁂ A ship was signalled to the southward yesterday evening, at sunset, but was not expected to make the port before morning.

DEPARTURES.

March 8.—Nelson, barque, 245 tons, Captain Spurling, for the South Sea Fishery. Passenger—Master Spurling.

March 8.—Sarah Ann, schooner, 134 tons, Captain Dunnett, for the South Sea Islands, via Newcastle, in ballast.

March 8.—Vanguard, schooner, 61 tons, Captain Richards, for the South Sea Islands, in ballast.

CLEARANCE.

March 8.—Mary Stewart, schooner, 73 tons, Captain Sommerville, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mr. Mein, Mr. G. Smith, Mr. Howard, Mr and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs Williams and child, Mr and Mrs. Sully, Messrs. J. Martin, J. M'Cann, T. Scully, H. Halenbourg, and G. Messenger.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Wild Irish Girl, for Adelaide; Julia Percy, and Cornubia, for the South Sea Islands; Mary Stewart, for Moreton Bay.

To Morrow.—Bengal, for Madras and Calcutta.

COASTERS INWARDS.

March 8.—Ann, 10, Anderson, from Pittwater, with 190 bushels shells, 11,000 shingles, 4 bags onions; Flora, 16, Grimwood, from Camdenhaven, with 10,000 feet cedar; Emma, 31, Windsor, from the Moruya River, with 30 tons potatoes; Jane Scott, 37, Williams, from the Bellinger, with 17,000 feet cedar; Thistle, steamer, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 202 bales wool, 325 bushels grain, 18 pigs, 5 bales bacon, 14 bags onions, 4 casks beef.

IMPORTS.

March 8.—Cape Horn, barque, 174 tons, Captain Wells, from Bristol: 18 long hundreds 2 quarters and 16 feet deals, 40 bars 60 bundles 123 plates wrought iron, G. Gilmore; 100 boxes window glass, Lyall, Scott, and Co; 19 casks soda, 50 barrels pitch, 17 casks whiting, G. Thorne and Co.; 15 boxes glass bottles, Sheppard and Alger; 1 box clothes, H. Phillips.

March 8.—Will Watch, schooner, 60 tons, Captain Stanes, from Portland Bay: 120 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will be closed at the Post Office as follow:—

For the Indian Ports and England (overland).—By the Bengal, this evening, at six.

For London.—By the Artemisia (P.O.P.), to-morrow evening, at six; and by the Johnstone, on Monday evening next, at six.

The Will Watch reports having passed a brig off Cape Howe, on Sunday last, supposed to be the Sophia, hence, for Launceston. On Monday last, passed two schooners off the Dromedary, supposed to be the Phœbe and William, hence, for Port Phillip. A new brig, we understand, is building at Portland Bay, for Mr. Raleigh, of Port Phillip, and intended for the Sydney and Port Phillip trade. Her measurement will be about 138 tons, and it is said, from her model, she will be a clipper.

The John Williams has on board 22 casks cocoanut oil, 6 casks limejuice, 1 cask molasses, 27 cases and 3 barrels arrowroot. She reports the brig Alfred hence, as having arrived at Anatam prior to her departure for this port. The cutter Harriett, hence, had touched at Anatam, and proceeded to some of the neighbouring islands.

The Cape Horn.—This vessel has made an average passage of one hundred and nineteen days from Bristol, notwithstanding she has experienced very adverse winds off the coast, having made Cape Buffon fifteen days since. She reports having spoken on the 19th December, in lat. 17·27 S., long. 28 W., the barque Columbus (P.O.P.) from London, the 4th November, bound for Sydney, which vessel she left hull down in six hours. On the 26th February, spoke the brig Emma, hence, off Cape Buffon, within two days sail of Adelaide. On Sunday last, at 6 P.M., passed H.M.S. Havannah, off Twofold Bay, apparently bound in. The Cape Horn was built at Glasgow, about three years since, and is now the property of Captain Gilmore, of the steamer Shamrock, and Captain Wells, her present commander. She is intended for the colonial trade; and so far as we are able to judge, a fast sailing vessel. Her accommodation for passengers, are very superior, and we have no doubt that the Cape Horn, in the colonial trade, will meet with that support, the commander of the Shamrock and Captain Wells, as formerly his chief officer, so richly deserve.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA FOR THIS DAY.

March		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn	High water even
9	Friday	5 48	6 12	6 56	7 21

Full Moon, March 9, 7 m. past 11 A.M.

THE
Sydney Morning Herald.
FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1849.
"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE ANTI-TRANSPORTATION MEETING OF THIS DAY.

It is scarcely necessary that we should remind our readers in this part of the colony, that a Public Meeting, convened by His Worship the Mayor, is to be held this day, at one o'clock, in the Victoria Theatre, Pitt-street, "to consider the Despatch of the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, intimating the intention of Her Majesty's Government again to make New South Wales a Penal Settlement."

And it is surely as little necessary that we should urge the importance of a numerous and respectable attendance on this occasion. The question to be considered is of universal concernment. It is simply this: Shall New South Wales *continue* to be a Penal Settlement, or shall it not?

There can be no doubt that, both in point of law and in point of fact, the colony *is a Penal Settlement at this moment*, and has been so for some months. In his despatch dated 8th September, 1848, the Minister writes:—"I propose *at once* advising Her Majesty to revoke the Order in Council, by which New South Wales was made no longer a place for receiving convicts under sentence of transportation." Now, as just half a year has elapsed since this determination was thus peremptorily expressed, we may rely upon it as a moral certainty that the advice has been tendered to the Queen, that as a matter of course it has been adopted and acted upon, and that the question upon which the colonists, in public meeting assembled, have this day to pronounce an opinion, is not whether the colony shall or shall not *be* a penal settlement, but whether it shall or shall not *continue* to be one? A penal settlement we already are. The brand is upon us. The infamy [illegible] Convict ships are even now upon the ocean, freighted with the pollutions that are to be cast upon our shores. Other ships are taking in cargo of the same kind and for the same destination. And in a few weeks that odious flag, signalising "*a ship from England with male convicts*," which, as we fondly hoped, was struck for the last time nine years ago, will again be seen fluttering on the flag-staff at Fort Phillip.

But then the Minister says, that although he has done this deed in virtue of his own assumptions as to what the colonists wish, he is prepared, in the event of his assumptions proving to have been erroneous, to retrace his steps, and undo all that he has done. Well, then, it remains with the colonists to tell his lordship whether he has judged correctly, or fallen into a deep and dirty mistake. Do they approve and applaud his conduct, or do they repudiate and condemn it? Do they wish the brand should remain upon their country, or that it should be obliterated? Will they hug the fetters which the noble lord has bound upon them, or demand that they be taken off and cast away? Before sunset we shall have their answer; and if we are not as much mistaken as my lord Grey, the answer will be—"Away with the convicts, and all that pertains to them!"

And we would suggest to our fellow-colonists, that to be *effectual*, their answer must be distinct, earnest, and virtually unanimous. We think so for two reasons

First, because the Secretary of State has in this business displayed such a fickleness of temper, such a want of firmness, consistency, and good faith, that unless he be met with unmistakeable boldness and energy, even the promise to which we have just referred will prove as frail and bootless as his former promises. In his despatch of 3rd September, 1847, acknowledging his receipt of the petitions *against* transportation, and of the Report of the Legislative Committee in its *favour*, he distinctly promised that he would take no steps towards carrying out the Exile scheme until he should have learnt that the said Report had obtained the expressed concurrence of the Council; and he promised further, that should such concurrence be expressed, "means would be provided of sending to Australia, at the cost of the British Treasury a number of free emigrants equal to that of the offenders who might go there." And what was the issue? The Council, so far from agreeing with the Report of their infatuated Committee, disowned and denounced it by a formal vote; and although they afterwards assented to the modified plan substituted by Lord Grey for the transportation proposed by his predecessor, Mr. Gladstone, they did so strictly on the condition that for every "offender" the British Treasury should send out a free emigrant. Here were two separate promises, both of which have been broken, the first in spirit, the second in the letter. Earl Grey has determined on declaring the colony a penal settlement, and on actually renewing the transportation of convicts thither, without waiting to know whether the colonists would still insist upon that condition; and he has, moreover, done this in direct violation of the condition. Who knows that the promise given in the *last* despatch may not prove equally deceptive? And how important is it that we should give his lordship no pretext for once more departing from his word.

Our second reason for thinking that our opposition will not be effectual unless it be more than ordinarily strenuous and combined, is this—that *there is a class of persons in the colony who are strongly in favour of transportation*. They are not relatively numerous, but they wield the influence connected with property and station. They are either blind to the evils of transportation, or are willing to endure its evils for the sake of its pecuniary advantages. The *moral* interests of the community, in their estimation, are of less consequence than its *material* interests. Now, these gentlemen are afraid to come boldly forward, meeting their fellow-colonists face to face in public assembly; but they are not afraid to draw up in private, and circulate for signature amongst their own order, petitions to the Home Government praying for the blessings of cheap convict labour. This has actually happened; for one of these under-ground petitions, with Earl Grey's complacent reply to it, was published a few weeks back in our own columns. And it may happen again, and most probably will. While we are labouring in broad day-light, they will be working in dark holes and corners. We must for this reason labour the more assiduously, in order that the Minister may see on which side the *real strength* of the colony has taken its stand.

Let the proceedings of this day set *that* question, once for all, *at rest*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT.—Thursday.

Before His Honor the Primary Judge.

BINNS v. BRIERLY.

The defendant's case was not concluded when the Court was adjourned until Tuesday.

BURKE v. NORTON.

This was a suit instituted for the purpose of getting the Court to grant an order for the purpose of investing a sum of money for the plaintiff, an infant, to which he was entitled under a will, of which the defendant was trustee, and which contained no power to invest.

Mr. Donnelly now moved for an order that it be referred to the Master to approve of an investment.

Mr. Fisher consented.

Order granted.

CENTRAL CRIMINAL COURT.

Thursday.

Before His Honor the Chief Justice.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Charles Shrimpton was indicted for the manslaughter of Ellen Nixon, at Richmond, on the 1st day of January, 1849; and Benjamin Carver, and Benjamin Mortimer, were indicted for being present, aiding the said Charles Shrimpton.

Mr. Broadhurst conducted the prosecution for the Solicitor-General; the prisoners were defended by Mr. Purefoy; attorney, Mr. Fryer.

Mr. Broadhurst stated the case, as sustained by the following evidence;

Thomas Tiernan deposed, that between ten and eleven o'clock on the night of the 1st January last, he saw Samuel Nixon, his wife Ellen, and Thomas Pilgrim, walking along Windsor-street, [illegible] of an hour afterwards, the three prisoners at the [illegible] rode by him at a swinging gallop, in the direction taken by Pilgrim and the two Nixons, and shortly afterwards he heard a scream; there was a short distance between the three, Shrimpton being the foremost, followed by Mortimer, Carver being last. In consequence of information, he proceeded about an hour after he heard the scream, to Nixon's house, in March street, where he saw Ellen Nixon quite insensible, and bleeding profusely at the ears; the three prisoners were then quite sober, and one of them fetched a surgeon; he should say that the prisoners, when they passed him, were rather urging their horses than endeavouring to rein them in; he saw Ellen Nixon again the next morning, when she was deceased.

Mrs. Mary Ann Long, residing in Windsor-street, deposed, that on the night of the 1st January she saw Samuel Nixon with his late wife and three children, with a man named Pilgrim, pass her house in the direction of their own residence; they did not appear to be in liquor: three men shortly afterwards galloped along in the same direction, and turned the corner into Boswell-street; Shrimpton was one of the three, and she thought that Carver and Mortimer were the other two men, but she was not positive; she heard a loud scream shortly after the men passed, but did not hear of Mrs. Nixon's death until the next day.

Thomas Pilgrim deposed, that on the night of the 1st January, he left Onus's public-house in company with Samuel and Ellen Nixon and their three children; witness was walking with Ellen Nixon, and Samuel Nixon with the children; they walked along Windsor-street and turned into Boswell-street, along which they had proceeded about twenty rods, when he heard, but did not see, horses coming along after them, and at the same instant he was knocked down senseless; they were not drunk, having only had two pots of ale among them at Onus's; the next day he saw Mrs. Nixon; she was dead.

Cross-examined: They were crossing the road from one side to the other at the time he was knocked down.

Re-examined: It was necessary, in order to get at the residence of witness, and that of Nixon, that they should cross the street where they did.

Charles S. Whittaker: Was standing near Mrs. Long's residence on the night of the 1st January, and saw three men ride by at a hard gallop; he did not recognise either of the men at the time; they appeared to be riding at random, but he could not undertake to swear that they did not endeavour to pull up; they had not good control of their horses.

Samuel Nixon deposed, that he remembered the night of the 1st of January, when his wife, Ellen Nixon, came by her death; they, with their three children, and a man named Pilgrim, had been at Onus's public-house; returning they walked along Windsor-street, out of which they turned into Boswell-street; he walked on first with the three children, his wife and Pilgrim following close behind; at a distance of 97 yards along Boswell-street they were crossing over from one side to the other, and when close to the opposite footway he heard the sound of horses rapidly approaching; he said to his wife, who was very far advanced in pregnancy, "Be quick, horses are coming;" swinging two of the children off the road on to the footway, he turned round to look after his wife, when he saw her struck by one of the three horses; the first horse knocked her down; Pilgrim was also knocked down; the prisoner Shrimpton rode the horse that knocked them down; the horse stumbled, fell, and threw Shrimpton; the other two men pulled up their horses as soon as they could after seeing that Shrimpton was thrown; Carver and Mortimer are the two men; Ellen Nixon was nearly across the road, within two feet of the footway, when she was knocked down; she never spoke afterwards, and in a few hours expired.

Cross-examined: This took place between ten and eleven o'clock; they were all quite sober, having only had two quarts of ale at Onus's, of which others besides themselves partook; there are several trees near the spot where the occurrence took place, but at too great a distance from the road to throw any shade thereupon; it was a moonlight night; almost at the same instant that his wife was knocked down, the horse and his rider were down; Carver's horse was at some distance behind the other two at the time of the accident; the prisoners helped to carry the deceased home, one of them went for a doctor; they rendered every possible assistance, and the next day gave themselves up without being sent for.

John Selkirk, surgeon, deposed that he was called upon after midnight of the 1st January last, to see the deceased, Mrs. Nixon; she was quite insensible; he could not perceive any external wound, but there was a hemorrhage from the nostrils and from the right ear; she died in three hours afterwards; he made a *post mortem* examination for the Coroner's Inquest, and found on the posterior part of the head, behind the ear, a considerable effusion—an extravasation of blood on the surface of the brain, in both hemispheres—the substance of the brain considerably softened, more so than in any instance he had previously seen—great extravasation of blood at the base of the brain—the skull fractured, the occipital, and the temporal bones; the kick of a horse, or a blow from a heavy blunt instrument would cause such appearances; he had heard the evidence, and the circumstances related were quite sufficient; death was undoubtedly caused by the fracture of the skull, and the consequent extravasation of blood.

This was the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Purefoy submitted to His Honor that there was nothing to criminate Carver and Mortimer, and that they must therefore be discharged. It could not be alleged that they were engaged in an unlawful act at the time of the accident, but were improperly performing an act in itself perfectly legal: the only case for the Jury therefore was that against Shrimpton, whose horse was the first of the three, and for whose accident the others could not be held responsible. Mr. Purefoy cited the case of King v. Mastons, C. C. and P. 6, in support of his position.

His Honor overruled the objection. In the case quoted by Mr. Purefoy, there was this difference with the case now under consideration—that there one of the riders pulled up before the accident, while here the contrary was the fact. He would leave it for the Jury to say whether or not the three were equally culpable.

Mr. Purefoy then addressed the Jury at considerable length on the merits of the case. He thought that the Jury would pause ere they pronounced that in the circumstances the prisoners had acted feloniously or wilfully or with that carelessness that rendered them liable for the death of Mrs. Nixon. There was no evidence that the men, at the very time of the occurrence, were not endeavouring to restrain their horses—nor that they were intoxicated, or were racing; and presumptions were always taken in favour of, and not against persons charged with the commission of offences. To give the case its proper character, he submitted it must be termed a homicide by misadventure, but not a homicide caused by the carelessness of the prisoners.

Thomas Kirk, residing at Upper Richmond: Was with the prisoners, the whole of whom he was acquainted with, at Onus's, on the night of the 1st January; witness, the prisoners, and Mortimer's brother left together, he and the latter person going on first, and the three others keeping behind; but after a little time they came up, and passed, when Carver remained behind, with witness, and Mortimer's brother left him and went on with the others. A short time after they had done so, a scream was heard, and on witness and Carver proceeding to whence it proceeded, saw a woman lying on the ground, and a man named Pilgrim just rising; the husband of the deceased and his daughter were there; the witness and Carver came up to where the deceased was lying in about a minute after hearing the scream.

By His Honor: Carver was with me when we heard the scream.

Cross-examined by Mr. Broadhurst: Carver was on his horse [illegible] it; those [illegible] Constable Tiernan [illegible] named [illegible] by the prisoners [illegible] done so, and said he knew nothing about [illegible]. The witness, in answer to questions from His Honor, replied he saw the three prisoners galloping together, and that there were three men together instead of two, as deposed by Kirk, whose evidence was false.

Samuel Nixon, husband of the deceased, was re-called by Mr. Broadhurst, when he repeated the evidence he had previously given, and also his conviction of the prisoners before the Court being the three parties; knew Mortimer's brother, and he and Kirk came up together, but it was five minutes after the time when his wife had been knocked down.

His Honor summed up. If credence was given to the evidence of the witness Kirk, the prisoner Carver must be acquitted. It however occurred to him as surprising that the prisoner Mortimer's brother had not been called as a witness. The question for the Jury to decide was, whether the deceased met her death by being run against and knocked down by a horse. If the Jury were of opinion that such was the case, all the parties were by law equally guilty of the offence with which they were charged. His Honor concluded his charge with some pertinent remarks on the practice of furious riding.

The Jury retired at about a quarter to four o'clock, and in half an hour afterwards it being intimated that there was no probability of their concurring in their verdict, and Mr. Broadhurst declined withdrawing a juror, they were sent for into Court. One or two points of disagreement were then explained by his Honor, but as there was still a division of opinion, the Jury were again locked up until seven o'clock, when they brought in a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoners were discharged.

Before His Honor Mr. Justice Dickinson.

LARCENY.

Andrew Armstrong was indicted for that he, on the 11th January, at Dapto, did feloniously steal one letter of the value of one penny, and one paper of the value of one penny, the property of one William Inskip. There were two other counts, laying the property of the stolen letter in different parts.

Mr. Lowe appeared as counsel for the prisoner.

The Attorney General, in stating the case, said he had framed the information so as to make this offence a simple larceny; as under the Postage Act the stealing of a letter was a felony punishable by death.

The following is the evidence:—

James Enfield: Lived at Illawarra; there was a post at Dapto; witness was Postmaster; the prisoner lived with witness; the letter produced had seen before; saw it about the 1st January last; it was in the letter box at the Post Office; it came by post from Sydney; witness put it in the box into which the letters were sorted; there was a person named Inskip living at Illawarra; he was a small settler in the district; the letter was directed to him; about the 3rd or 4th January witness left Dapto to come to Sydney; the letter was then in the box; the post office was kept in the shop; the prisoner (Andrew Armstrong) and witness's wife had access to it; was in Sydney about seven or eight days; did not see the letter when he got back; did not look for it in the pigeon hole; saw it about a fortnight after under the prisoner's bed; the contents of the letter were taken out of the envelope; when he next saw the prisoner he asked him about the letter; prisoner said he had opened the letter, but would not give any reason for opening it; did not tell prisoner then that he had found the letter; he said he had opened it about three or four days previous; witness asked him why he opened it; he would not give any reason; the prisoner knew the party Inskip to whom the letter was directed; Inskip lived about ten miles from the post office; it was on a Thursday evening when witness spoke to the prisoner; sent to Inskip to tell him there was a letter for him; the next day Inskip's wife came, and prisoner told her he had opened the letter, but could not tell the reason why.

Cross-examined: The prisoner was formerly apprentice to witness; he was about eighteen years of age; kept a shop at Dapto; the post office was in the front of the shop; the letters were put into pigeon-holes in the shop; there was no close box for them; the shop was frequently left in charge of the prisoner, who was authorised to give up letters and take the postage for them; the prisoner slept in a store opening into the shop.

This was the only witness called.

Mr. Lowe addressed the Jury for the defence, regretting that Mr. Enfield had not thought proper to settle this affair by administering a sound thrashing to his apprentice. The learned counsel contended that no larceny was proved; to be a larceny there must be a taking with a felonious intent; it was only proved that the letter was found in defendant's bed, and that it was broken open, but there was not the slightest evidence that he took it with felonious intent, nor was it proved that he took it from the letter-box at all; he might have found it in any other part of the shop, and the breaking open the letter made no difference. If the seal had been unbroken the larceny would have been the same; nor did he think that the letter was taken out of the possession of the postmaster, as it was found in a store opening out of the shop belonging to the postmaster.

His Honor summed up, agreeing in the law as stated by the learned counsel for the defence.

The Jury, without retiring, found a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

His Honor stated he had received several testimonials, giving the boy a very good character.

RAPE.

James Kent was indicted for that he, on the 8th of February, at Wollongong, on and upon the body of one Margaret Ring, did make an assault and did feloniously ravish and know.

The prisoner, who pleaded not guilty, was undefended.

The Jury immediately returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged.

ASSAULT ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Alexander Taylor, chief officer of the ship Inchinnan, was indicted for that he, on the 27th December, on board the said ship, then on the high seas, in and upon the body of one Mary Stevens, did make an assault, and did inflict divers bruises on the body of the said Mary Stevens.

The prisoner pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Holroyd appeared for the defence; attorneys, Messrs. Nichols and Williams.

The Attorney-General stated the case to the Jury.

The evidence for the prosecution was to a certain extent conflicting, but in substance was as follows:—The prosecutrix was an emigrant on board the Inchinnan; on a morning about Christmas, she went with other girls to get sand from the prisoner with which to clean the decks; Stevens was the last mess woman called to receive the sand; she complained she had not her fair quantity of sand, and that it was not enough to be of any use to her, and refused to take it, and poured the sand off the plate; she then went away, and the mate followed her, and laid hold of her by the neck, and threatened to put a handful of sand down her throat if she did not take the sand; he then scattered the sand on the deck, and directed Stevens to sweep it up; she refused to do so, when he said he would make her do it; she got up and went to her berth, when he came up and pulled her off the stool, and threw her down on the deck, and hit her several blows with the board; he afterwards slapped her with his hand, and endeavoured to raise her clothes to slap her; some of the other girls interfered to prevent this: Mrs. Martelly then came out of her berth, and Mary Stevens returned to it with her; the mate used to put refractory girls in seamen's trousers as a punishment; the Doctor was present when he did so; the trousers were on every occasion put on by the Doctor's orders, and when dressed in them the girls were placed on the poop.

Mr. Holroyd, in addressing the jury, commented on the variations of the different witnesses' testimony, and called several witnesses, who swore that the assault was one of the most mild description, and that there was no lifting of clothes.

The Attorney-General replied, and his Honor having summed up, the [illegible] returned [illegible] [illegible] with his hand alone, and not with any stick. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

The Court adjourned till ten o'clock this morning.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Thursday.

Before W. H. Kerr, Esq., Chief Commissioner of Insolvent Estates.

In the estate of James Hugh Palmer, a certificate meeting was held. Opposition having been lodged, the meeting was adjourned to the 15th instant.

In the estate of Thomas Wingfield, a certificate meeting was held. The Insolvent's application being opposed on several grounds by Mr. Elyard, the Chief Commissioner after hearing the evidence previously taken read over, refused the insolvent his certificate on all the grounds mentioned in the notice of opposition, and adjourned the case until Friday next, to consider in the mean while whether the insolvent should be committed or not.

MEETINGS TO-DAY.

In the estate of Hugh M'Lachlan, a single meeting, at half-past 10.

In the estate of Abraham and Saul Lyons, a special meeting, for examination, at half-past 11.

MEETINGS TO-MORROW.

In the estate of Thomas Wheaton Bowden, a special meeting, for proof of claims, at half-past 10.

In the estate of Edward Smith Hill, a third meeting, at 11.

In the estate of John Thomas Wilson, an adjourned special meeting, at noon.

CITY COUNCIL.

Thursday.

Present—The Right Worshipful the Mayor, in the chair: Aldermen Allen, Brown, Broughton, Thurlow, Fisher, and Egan; Councillors M'Donald, Driver, May, Josephson, Hill, Board, Smidmore, Wilshire, Moore, Jenkins, Paton, Ryan, Little, Thornton, Wilkie, Titterton, and Lingard.

MACQUARIE WARD.

Alderman Brown said, that it would be in the recollection of His Worship and the members, that on the 13th February petitions on the subject of rates, sent in by two residents in Macquarie Ward, were forwarded to the Aldermen and Councillors of the Ward for inquiry, and to report. He had twice summoned the members, but had failed in obtaining a meeting. He did not mention it thus publicly with a view of making a complaint, but to explain how it happens that the business had not been attended to.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

On the motion of Mr. Josephson, leave of absence for the day was granted to Mr. Moir.

THE FRANCHISE.

Mr. Wilshire inquired if any, or what progress had been made by the Select Committee appointed on the subject of a reduction in the franchise; or was the thing altogether an electioneering trick?

His Worship the Mayor said, he could not say anything more about it than that the Town Clerk had made official notification of their appointment to the gentlemen of the Committee.

CITY SOLICITOR.

Alderman Allen brought up a report from the Finance Committee on the subject of the salary and duties of the City Solicitor, which was received.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Town Clerk read the following:—The City Treasurer's half-yearly abstract of receipts and expenditure.

A letter from M. Golden, stating that the duties of his office cannot be effectually performed without the assistance of a clerk.

Letters from Collectors, forwarding lists of defaulters in Macquarie, Brisbane, and Gipps Wards, and requesting that distress warrants may be granted.

A letter from the Acting City Surveyor on the subject of the application for steps to be erected by the residents in certain houses in Market-street, between Clarence and York-streets.

Letters from Messrs. Thomas Walker, Walter Lamb, and E. C. Weekes, recently elected Assessors, stating that not being qualified according to law, they cannot take the required declaration.

THE MAYOR'S LETTER.

Alderman Thurlow gave notice that at the next meeting of Council he should move that the letter of His Worship the Mayor (see *Herald* of Tuesday last) be taken into consideration.

MILLER'S POINT.

Alderman Thurlow moved that the Council approve and adopt the Report of the Improvement Committee on the subject of a letter from Mr. Talbot, requesting that a surface drain be laid down opposite Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point, recommending the work to be done, and that tenders be invited from parties willing to undertake it.

Mr. Ryan seconded the motion.

Carried.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO-STREET.

The Town Clerk having read the memorial of the laity and certain inhabitants residing in and near Woolloomooloo-street, praying that an accumulation of rubbish at the west end of Woolloomooloo-street may be removed, that the levels of the said street may be determined, and that the drain may be continued across the street,

Mr. Little moved that the petition be referred to the Improvement Committee for their report thereon.

Seconded by Mr. Thornton and carried.

LAW CHARGES.

Alderman Allen moved that the report of the Finance Committee, on the subject of certain accounts due to the City Solicitor for law charges, be adopted, and the amount (£207 17s. 4d.) paid.

Mr. Lingard seconded the motion.

Alderman Thurlow moved an amendment, that the sum of £120 be paid to the City Solicitor, in full of his account, excepting as regarded an item of £69 in a case yet pendant.

The amendment was carried by a majority of 13 against 9 and the vote of the Mayor.

DOWLING-STREET.

Mr. Carr and others had made application to the Corporation for assistance to the amount of £100 in the forming and making of Dowling-street, Woolloomooloo. The letter having been referred to the Improvement Committee, and by them to a sub committee, they had in their report merely recommended that the applicants be permitted to proceed in the formation of the street. The report having been read,

Alderman Thurlow moved that the proposition of Mr. Carr be agreed to, and that a sum of £100 be granted in aid of the formation of Dowling-street, on condition that the work be performed under the superintendence of the Corporation officers.

Mr. Little seconded the motion.

Alderman Fisher moved as an amendment, that the report be approved, and that the Town Clerk be instructed to inform Mr. Carr that the Council sanction the formation of the carriage-way mentioned in his letter.

Mr. M'Donald seconded the amendment, which on being put by the Mayor was carried by 12 to 7.

Council adjourned until Monday next.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Mr. C. Newton.—At his Sale Yard, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Tallow, Skins, Hides; at his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, 750 bags Sugar, 1650 packages Tea, Nutmegs, Molasses, Rice, Colonial Wine, French Patent Calf Skins.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—On the premises, William-street, Woolloomooloo, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Pianoforte, Plated-ware, China, Glass, and other Effects.

Mr. R. Fawcett.—At his Rooms, at half-past 10 o'clock, Drapery Goods, Oil Cloth, Caps and Hats, French Bonnet and Cap Flowers, White and Scarlet Blankets, damaged Blankets and Furniture Dimity.

Mr. Stubbs.—At the Cattle Market, at 12 o'clock, 12 Geldings.

Mr. S. Lyons.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Surplus Stores; at Campbell's Wharf, at 1 o'clock, Surplus, Stores, Fittings, Casks, &c., ex Walter Morrice.

Mr. Mort.—On the premises of Messrs. Rowland, Macnab, and Co., Pitt-street, at [illegible], Clearing-out Sale of Wines, [illegible], Pickles, [illegible] Vinegar, Macassar Oil, [illegible], Ink, Gloves, Pipes, Daily Salt, Walking Canes, Roman Cement, Chain, Brass Nails, Beams, Weights, Scales, &c.

Mr. Armstrong.—At his Repository, at 11 o'clock, Weekly Sale of Horses.

Discipline on Board the Orphan Emigrant Ships.—The trials that have taken place at the Supreme Court, on Wednesday and yesterday, have afforded some insight into the discipline preserved on board these ships. In one that lately arrived, the Inchinnan, there was a surgeon superintendent, having the entire controul of the emigrants. A head matron, assistant matrons, and a schoolmaster. In spite of these appointments the mate of the vessel took upon himself to administer punishment, and even to chastise a girl indecently. He even spoke of the exploit to the doctor jocosely, but received no check for it. But the surgeon himself, (Dr. Ramsay), on being put into the witness box, states, (with an air of confident assurance), that he devised a new punishment for refractory girls. His system was this: to take the offender and put her in men's trousers, and then expose her in the most conspicuous part of the vessel, to the derision of the crew and others, and to the obscene jests to which on board ship such a spectacle must give rise. Dr. Ramsay also stated that he had suggested another mode of punishment, namely, to have belts made to go round the girls' waists and then to sling them up to the yard arm. This, however, was not carried out, though the doctor seemed to have still a good opinion of it, for when asked by Mr. Justice Dickinson whether a girl so slung would not be rather an indelicate spectacle, he replied that most of the girls would not feel its indelicacy. His Honor's cool reply that the delicacy of the *men* might be offended by such a sight, conveyed a severe reproof to any one possessing a spark of manly sentiment. Mr. Justice Manning too pronounced a severe censure on the conduct of the head matron, who according to her own evidence, allowed the alleged assaults to pass by without enquiry. The mere form of having these appointments on board emigrant ships, is shown to be utterly useless. If such appointments are made, if they are not entrusted to proper persons who will decently and faithfully discharge the duties of them, they are worse than useless.

Burglary.—Between eight o'clock on Tuesday evening and six on Wednesday morning, an entrance was effected into the office adjoining the house of Mr. J. J. Kettle, in Druitt-street. Nearly the whole of the drawers and desks had been forced open; but the only property missing was a pair of pocket pistols. The circumstance of a chisel being left in a drawer, which was attempted to be opened, evidently showed that its user had been alarmed whilst engaged in his work, and made off.

Robberies.—About half-past nine o'clock on Wednesday morning, three dozen of kangaroo skins were stolen from where they were lying, just within the street door of Mr. Gordon's store, in Bridge-street. The theft was perceived by a carter in Mr. Gordon's employ, and the man committing it was pursued by him, but who, however, contrived to get clear off with the plunder. In the course of the afternoon the skins were found by the police in the yard of a disorderly house in Goulburn-street, and three persons were subsequently taken in custody on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. They were brought before the Police Court yesterday morning, when evidence as to their apprehension having been taken, they were remanded.—In the course of the same afternoon, whilst a female named Dowling, the keeper of a disorderly house in Clarence-street, was for a few minutes absent therefrom, the opportunity afforded by the street door being left open was rendered available by a black satin dress being stolen from the apartment.

Committal.—Two men, named O'Brien and Whittle, both notorious prowlers about the Haymarket, were on Wednesday committed for trial, for on the previous evening stealing a truss of hay from the premises of a corn chandler, named Marshall, at the corner of Pitt and Campbell streets. It appeared the present theft was not the first by many that had occurred, and a watch was therefore set. One of the prisoners was seen to take the truss and walk away with it, whilst the other followed, keeping a look out to see there was no one following. On perceiving the owner and a second person were doing so, information was given, the truss was flung down, and the prisoners separated, but were afterwards captured. Both prisoners pleaded being drunk, and not having the slightest knowledge of each other.

An Apprentice Case.—A lad of the name of Bryan Kennedy appeared before the Police Court yesterday, to answer a charge preferred against him by his master, a person of the name of Doyle, for absconding from his indented service. Mr. Brenan appeared for the complainant, and Mr. Nichols for the defence. The due execution of the indentures, the defendants' entering the complainant's service, and remaining therein until the date of his absconding, were fully proved. The defence rested on the wording of the indentures, and the points raised were, whether a document, expressing as this did, that the apprentice bound himself with the consent of his parents, was valid; or whether or no that in order to be a legal and sufficient act, the parents should be the contracting party. Mr. Brenan contended in favour of the first position, and cited a case reported in Barnwell and Alderson which supported it. Mr. Nichols considered the case cited by Mr. Brenan decided the point raised for the defence, and called attention to the Colonial Apprentice Act, which directed that apprentices should be bound by their parents or guardians, and in the event of the apprentice having neither, then the binding must be by two magistrates. If, as occurred in the present case, the apprentice had not signed the indenture, it would have been a valid one; but he had put himself apprentice and entered into covenants, whilst his parents were no parties, although they did sign it, but merely as with their consent. Mr. Nichols then quoted a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley's confirmatory of this view of the case. If it was not necessary that the parents should contract, the apprentice might bind himself to some one contrary to his parents' wish, and it was to prevent this the law was made. In drawing indentures it ought to be set forth that the parent "doth put and place his son apprentice &c.," and "the son so far as in him lieth" (i.e. the law allows him) "doth agree to, &c." On these grounds it was submitted the indenture was invalid, and if there was any doubt prevailing, then that the Bench should refuse to adjudicate, and leave the complainant to his remedy by a mandamus. Mr. Smart said, he and his brother magistrate, Alderman Egan, would not call on Mr. Brenan to reply, as they were of opinion the indenture was valid. Mr. Brenan intimating that his client did not seek for punishment being awarded. Mr. Nichols requested a judgment being given, as it was intended to take the case further. The information, however, was not worth a button. Mr Brenan having objected to any points on the information being then argued, a sentence was passed on the defendant of three days in gaol.

Police Office.—The magistrates on the roster, yesterday, were Messrs. Smart and Stirling; only the former gentleman attended, and with Alderman Egan disposed of the whole of the charges on the lists, with the exception of three, which were taken by the Mayor, who opened a second Court for the purpose. Alderman Thurlow and Mr. A. F. Wilshire are the magistrates for to-day.

Snakes.—On Wednesday evening, as a person named Short, a blacksmith, residing at Newtown, was going from his forge to his house, he was bit on the right leg, just above the ancle, by a small whip snake, of the brown, and one of the most venomous species. Short was immediately conveyed to town, and the piece where the bite was, cut out by Mr. Surgeon Jeston, and yesterday no ill effects were experienced. It is somewhat singular that about three weeks since, a very young child of Short's brought into the house a snake of the same species, and which had been carried by the hand some distance without the child being bitten by it.

Victimising a Publican.—A man named Joseph Smith, who has obtained an extensive notoriety amongst publicans by going into their houses, calling for liquor, and after drinking it, stating his inability to pay for the same, was again before the Police Court for a similar offence yesterday. The present instance of his practice occurred at Barnett's, the Barley Mow public-house, at the corner of Park and Castlereagh streets. Mr. Barnett it seemed was desirous of giving Smith in charge for this particular offence, but the police declined to apprehend him on it, but knowing him to be a character whose habits and reputation brought him within the provisions of the Vagrant Act, confined him on these grounds. Full evidence being given confirmatory of the constable's opinion of the offender, he was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the gaol.

Inquest.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Mr. Ryan Brenan, at Cunningham's Hotel, King and Castlereagh streets, touching the death of a boy of about eight years of age, named Henry Williams, then lying dead at his parents' residence in the last named street. By the evidence adduced, it appeared that between five and six o'clock on the previous afternoon, the deceased was sitting on the bank of the kerb-stone at the side of the school house wall, in Castlereagh street, when a horse, which was being led by a man who was riding a second, broke away, and the deceased was struck by the fore leg of the animal in the head, and afterwards jumped on. The deceased was, within a few minutes afterwards, seen by Mr. Surgeon Houston, but whose aid was unavailing, as from the injuries received death ensued by nine o'clock the same night. It having been ascertained that the horses belonged to Mr. William Nash, of Castlereagh street, and that the person who was with them was a man of the name of Timothy Kelly, and in the service of the party referred to, Police Sergeant Johnson took him into custody, and he was present at the inquest. Mr. Surgeon Houston deposed to seeing the deceased immediately after the accident, and was and continued for some time insensible. On his recovering he complained of severe pain in the region of the stomach, over which was a slight mark, and and there was a scalp wound of about an inch and a half in length on the right parietal protuberance. The coldness of the extremities and other symptoms induced the belief that there had been some internal rupture, and the result of the *post mortem* examination showed that a very extensive one had occurred, the right lobe being greatly lacerated, and completely separated from the left. These injuries were sufficient to account for death, and the trampling of a horse's foot on the liver would produce them. There was no external mark of injury on the integuments immediately over the liver, and the wound on the scalp was merely superficial. Police Serjeant Johnson stated, that on proceeding to Mr. Nash's to apprehend the prisoner Kelly, he did not deny that he was the person who was with the horses. Mr. Nash at the time said that the prisoner had received orders from him not to take the horses out, as he (Mr. N.) could scarcely manage them himself, on which the prisoner replied that he was in the habit of doing so, and he wanted to see how they went together; Mr. Nash added, that the prisoner never did take the horses unless when he was drunk. Kelly had at this time the appearance of being in liquor, but not much the worse of it. He expressed himself sorry for the accident that had occurred. Mr. Nash was then called and deposed to the prisoner's being his groom and coachman, and having the horses in his charge, which he had received positive instructions not to take out without his (the witness's) knowledge, and taken out on the previous day they were so without his orders. He (Mr. N.) made it a rule not to allow any groom to take out his horses without orders, not for fear of their hurting themselves, but for fear of the horses. The prisoner was sometimes addicted to intemperance, and when he saw him at about eight o'clock on the previous evening, he then seemed to have had something to drink, but not to take much effect on him. The horses were very spirited, and when the prisoner was asked respecting the accident, he replied that the led horse had broken away from him. The prisoner had never received orders to ride one horse and lead the other out. The Coroner charged the jury at some length, explaining the bearing of the law in reference to occurrences which were purely accidental, and such as were deemed acts of manslaughter. A finding was returned of death by accidental homicide. The Coroner, in discharging the man Kelly, whom he cautioned, from custody, stated, that although paying every respect to the finding, which was distinguished by its leniency towards the prisoner, he could not concur in it as being a correct one so far as regarded the law of manslaughter.

Land Sale.—A Government Land Sale was held yesterday, eighty town allotments were offered, when sixty-three were disposed of. The following was the result of the sale: Bathurst, twenty lots of 2 roods each were submitted at the upset price of £8 per acre, at which rate thirteen were sold; and the others, one at £5 13s. 4d., one at £7, one at £8, one at £9 6s. 8d., two at £10, and one at £40. At Scone, two allotments of 2 roods and 16 perches, sold at the upset rate of £8 per acre, and for three of 2 roods each, at the same locality, there was no bid. Marulan, eight allotments submitted, for six of 2 roods there were no offers, and one of 1 rood and 24 perches, and one of 1 rood and 32 perches, sold at upset of £8 per acre. Four Parramatta allotments, one of 26¼ perches, and three of 1 rood and 8 perches, sold at upset value of £25 per acre. For a two-rood allotment at Berrima, upset at £8 per acre, there was no bid, and five of the same area at Rylston, were disposed of at the £8 per acre upset. Aberdeen, three allotments, 2 roods each, at £8 per acre upset, one at upset, one at £8, and one at £12; and two similar allotments at Bowenfels, realised the upset rate. Two 2 rood allotments at Albury, sold at £4 6s. 8d., and £5 6s. 8d. Eden, nine 2 rood allotments offered at sale at £8 per acre, and six sold at upset. At North Gundagai, fourteen allotments were offered, upset rate £8 per acre; of these two were of 3 roods and 32 perches each, and one sold at upset; ten were of 1 rood and 36 perches each, and eight sold at upset, and one at £4, and one at £4 8s. 8d. At South Gundagai, one out of three lots of 2 roods each sold at upset of £8 per acre; two allotments of similar size and similar upset, were sold, one at upset, and one at £40. Yass, one allotment of 26 perches, upset at £8 per acre, realized £15 12s.; and one lot of 31 perches, at Newcastle, upset at £50 per acre, was knocked down at £31.

Produce Sale.—At Mr. Mort's produce sale, yesterday, 259 bales of wool were disposed of; the whole, with the exception of one lot, was of inferior quality and condition. The prices realised were—30 bales (superior) at 11½d., 1 ditto at 10d., 13 ditto at 9½d., 2 ditto at 9¼d., 5 ditto at 9¼d., 16 ditto at 9d., 5 ditto at 8¾d., 22 ditto at 8½d., 7 ditto at 8¼d., 40 ditto at 7½d., 19 ditto at 7¼d., 6 ditto at 6¾d., 4 ditto at 6½d., 1 ditto at 6¼d., 27 ditto (locks, skin, grease, &c.,) at 2d. to 5d.; and 21 ditto, in grease, at 4½d. per lb. Tallow sold, 12 casks mutton ("Prentice and Holt,") at £32 10s.; 12 ditto, beef, ("Hamilton,"), at £31 5s.; and 18 ditto, station, at from £24 10s. to £29 5s. per ton. 1100 sheepskins, at from 3d. to 3½d. per lb.; 164 calfskins, at 1s. 11d.; and 22 hides, at 1s. 9d. each.

The Orphan Immigrants.—On Saturday, ten of the orphan girls per Inchinnan arrived in Maitland per steamer, and were lodged at the depôt, East Maitland. They comprise one of seventeen years old, six of sixteen years, and three of fifteen years. They are sent expressly to be hired as apprentices, and parties requiring any can obtain them on application to Mr. Lee, at the Police-office, on any week-day except Tuesday, that being Petty Sessions day. A number of printed forms of indenture have been forwarded with the orphans, which in most respects resemble the ordinary forms of apprentice indentures, but provide more particularly for the religious and moral welfare of the apprentice, for whom every requisite except clothing is to be found by her employer; and it is provided that if the employer should become insolvent or *non compos mentis*, should depart from the colony, should keep an inn or other house of public entertainment, or should fail to make the payments agreed on, the in-

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512485

denture may be cancelled, should the committee or persons having charge of the orphan immigrants desire it. The terms on which the ten orphan girls now forwarded may be apprenticed are, those of fifteen years for a period of four years, at £8 per annum; those of sixteen years for three years, at £9 per annum; and the one of seventeen years for two years, at £10 per annum: the amount to be paid by quarterly instalments to the apprentices. It is provided, however, that if the apprentice marries, with the consent and approbation of the committee or persons in charge of the orphan immigrants, the apprenticeship ceases at once. It is understood that this arrival is only the first of a continued series, should it appear that the orphans will be taken off pretty readily, and as it is considered desirable that as many as possible should be located in the country districts, a number of printed forms of powers of attorney have been sent up to enable parties residing at a distance to execute the indentures by proxy.—*Maitland Mercury*.

CLEARANCE SALE AT THE STORES OF MESSRS. ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.—We are requested by Mr. Mort to call the attention of wine merchants, grocers, dealers, and the trade, to his extensive unreserved clearance sale, at the stores of Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co., Pitt-street, this day, at eleven o'clock. The whole will be sold without the slightest reserve.—Communicated.

SALES THIS DAY, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS.—We are requested to remind the public, that Mr. Lyons sells this day, at 10 o'clock, Sundry Stores, at the Commissariat Stores; and at 1 o'clock, Surplus Stores, ex Walter Morrice, at Campbell's Wharf.—Communicated.

DRAPERY SALE.—We are requested to remind drapers, shippers, country storekeepers, and dealers, to Mr. R. Fawcett's sale, this day, to an extensive assortment of goods much in demand, and the only lot in the market. Terms at sale.—Communicated.

Mr. Newton has requested us to remind grocers and wholesale buyers of tea and sugar generally, that he sells, this day, at his rooms, at eleven o'clock, a large lot of tea and sugar.—Communicated.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The attention of parties furnishing, is requested to the sale of useful household effects, to be held by Mr. George A. Lloyd, this day, upon the premises, Woolloomooloo (near the Museum), commencing at eleven o'clock precisely.—Communicated.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(From our Correspondents.)

CAMDEN.

MARCH 7.—Another fortnight has passed away without rain, except a solitary shower, which fell during the night of Monday, the 5th, and was so partial that it did not exend even to Campbelltown, we understand. During the last week in February the weather was unseasonably cold, with squalls and bleak gales from the south and west, which covered the whole sky with tantalizing clouds. On the 1st of March there was a change to excessive heat, which, with the exception of the morning and evening, has continued generally since. The clouds still collect in masses, and every day threaten to discharge their treasures on the thirsty land; but there seems to be a surprising absence of attractive power in the earth, and so they pass away, slowly, reluctantly—like a justly incensed parent, anxious to forgive, but unwilling to say "God bless you."

We need not say more of the maize, which if we except a small patch in a swampy hollow, here and there, is a failure in this district, as in most others. The grass, too, is almost all gone, and nothing remains to show the plastic power of the parched ground in the formations of flowers and fruit, except the deep rooted vine, with its purple treasures, and the thorny burraria, which everywhere throng the forest, continues to diffuse a fragrance almost vernal from its laughing clusters of snowy blossoms. Our pure delicious river is a strongly redeeming feature in the landscape, and still filters the clearest water in the world through a bed of silver sand, marked and shaded by deep groves of overhanging yarra-trees and myrtles, and the Cowpasture bridge forms a centre to which cattle for miles around are daily driven to drink.

The farmers are, we are glad to see, taking advantage of the favourable season for ploughing, and everywhere cheerfulness exists. The redundant crop of wheat which was reaped last year having afforded them the means of both paying their rent and indulging in little luxuries to which they had for a long time been strangers.

The village of Camden is increasing, several new cottages having been recently built, principally by industrious mechanics who, by assiduity and sobriety have made, if not fortunes, certainly something like competencies. We still want a first-rate boot and shoemaker, who, if steady, would certainly obtain abundance of employment here. Camden and Elderslie are already shaking hands across the river, and will doubtless one day unite in a large town—for this locality may be said to be the key to the southern districts. The proprietors of Camden have appropriated and presented to the Government a very handsome allotment as a site for a police building, and upon it the watch-house, for which there was a vote of Council last year, is intended to be erected. This allotment is one of the best in the whole village, very roomy, having frontage enough for three or four houses, and adjoins that on which the building now used as a court-house stands.

The immense traffic along the south road has cut up the thoroughfare in an unprecedented manner; and the eternal clouds of dust make travelling anything but pleasant. It is much to be wished that the gentlemen who took the responsibility of the road on the Cumberland side would apply to the Government for some money to repair that part of the line between Kirkham and Elderslie, which is so bad as to be nearly impassable. The Camden authorities have nothing to do with that part of the line, which would have to be repaired out of the sum specifically granted for roads in Cumberland.

BATHURST.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—One was held on Tuesday, the 27th ult., at Shorthill's, Coach and Horses Inn, Kelso, on the body of a woman named Ann Cornish, who had died suddenly the previous day, about two P.M., at the residence of the Police Magistrate. The Jury at first assembled at Shorthill's, and from thence adjourned to the residence of Colonel Morisset, to view the body, and returned to the Coach and Horses, and there held their inquest. The deceased had been for some time in the service of the Colonel; on the day of her death she had dined with the other servants at one o'clock, apparently in her usual good health; she was crossing from the kitchen to the laundry, when she was observed by one of the children to fall; an alarm was given, and some of the servants immediately came to her assistance, and lifted her on her bed. Dr. Busby was sent for, and promptly attended; but on his arrival she was dead. That gentleman attended the inquest, and held a *post mortem* examination of the body, and certified that the cause of death was ossification of the heart. Verdict, died from natural causes.

POLICE OFFICE.—Friday, 2nd March. Davis v. Hart. The defendant appeared on summons to answer to an information filed by the Chief Constable for a breach of the 42nd section of the Licensing Act. Mr. M'Intosh appeared in support of the information, Mr. W. J. Dowling for the defence. From the evidence of Bridget M'Court, it appeared that she had left with the defendant a flannel petticoat and some other articles of wearing apparel, in pledge for payment of some spirituous liquors, obtained from him, he being a licensed publican. The Bench, after a patient hearing of the case, and a short consultation, were of opinion that the information had been fully supported, and sentenced the defendant to pay a fine of £15 and £1 18s. 10d. costs. Mr. Dowling gave notice of appeal. The magistrates expressed their approbation of the conduct of the chief constable in prosecuting this information, also expressing their opinion that the practice was carried on to a much greater extent than many would imagine.

THE WEATHER still continues dry; we have had no rain for upwards of ten weeks, and the plains and surrounding hills show the wretched effect of the long drought, having assumed a brown parched appearance, scarcely a blade of herbage. Cattle, sheep, and horses, show the sad effects on them from the same cause; unless we have rain shortly, there will be no feed for the winter. Holders of hay, that can, would do well to hold on, for if this weather continues a few weeks longer, the price must rise considerably.

STOCK AND OTHER PROPERTY.—At a sale of 509 head of mixed cattle, amongst them many fine milch cows, sold at £5 10s. per head. On the 2nd instant, Mr. Fress, sold 100 head fine fat wethers, fit for the knife at 2s. 8d. per head, ruinous prices; in fact, there are but few buyers for any description of property: those who have money seeming fearful of venturing it out of their chests, on any property.

SMALL DEBTS COURT.—The usual sittings were held on Monday, the 5th instant, there were seventy-six new, and two remanded cases; the magistrates present were H. Heathorn, J. W. Lowe, J. B. Richards, and W. H. Suttor, M.C. Esqs.; the lawyers were employed in several cases, one occupied the court upwards of four hours, and at five o'clock, No. 33 was disposed of, when the court adjourned until ten o'clock the next day. Tuesday the magistrates present were the same as the day previous, who assembled about 10 A.M., and went through the list, at 5 P.M., when the court adjourned *sine die*.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—You certainly must have been very hard up for matter for a leader on Tuesday morning, when you could find no other subject of interest on which to engage your fertile pen than that of "Dr. Lang's Immigrants," recently arrived at Moreton Bay. As far as I have been able to hear or see, with the exception of the misplaced confidence of Dr. L., that his friend Mr. Richardson would arrange for the reception of the emigrants at Brisbane—these unassuming individuals have brought no specific complaint against the Doctor; on the contrary, the extract from the *Moreton Bay Courier*, inserted in last Saturday's *Herald*, informed your readers that "most of the speakers (at a meeting of the Immigrants) expressed the fullest confidence in Dr. Lang." The recent malignant attacks which you have made against the efforts of a man whom I hesitate not to term in the fullest sense a real patriot, appeared to me therefore to have been quite gratuitous and unjustifiable. The Doctor is not here to repel the charges you have made against him, as I doubt not he could easily do with your own weapons, and it must be considered highly unfair and treacherous to attack him when his back is turned. It is, therefore, that I humbly come forward in his defence, defying you to deny that he has not laboured since his first arrival in the colony unrequited and often unappreciated, in behalf of his adopted country, urging all that his means, his learning, and his abilities could do, for the promotion of emigration, and in the cause of education in the colony. Did he not introduce into the colony some of the ablest and most skilful mechanics which could be found in Great Britain. And how many young men are now filling honourable situations in the colony who have experienced the benefits of his instructions? But I agree with the Rev. Mr. Stewart, of Moreton Bay, that his services will never be fully felt and valued till he is laid in the tomb, unless a brighter social and religious horizon dawn upon us shortly; and that while he tarries in this earthly tabernacle, he must submit to cruel and heartless rebuffs and insinuations. It is strange indeed (yet it is not so, for what else can be expected) that Dr. Lang, who has been labouring heart and hand in the cause of virtuous *Protestant* emigration (and I deny that such a cause is incompatible with the office of a colonial Protestant minister) should be found fault with and discouraged, whilst a certain emissary of St. Mary's, contemporary with the Doctor in England, who has occasioned swarms of *pauper* Irish papists to be thrown upon the colony, should be lauded by you as she has been, and held up as an example of high souledness and unsectarian patriotism. *Proh pudor!* (See the *Chronicle* about the month of April, 1848, where it was said, "they were surprised that this bitter feeling against the Irish should be so manifested, particularly as all had borne evidence of Mrs. C.'s benevolence, *who was acting entirely under the guidance of her superior spiritual adviser*.")

I do not appear for one moment as the unswerving vindicator of *all* that Dr. Lang does. By no means. Like all mortals he has his faults, though his motives are pure; and if he be rash and impolitic, you are equally officious and illiberal, else why should you bring yourselves so gratuitously to take up the cudgels for the Moreton Bay immigrants, to the great disparagement of the disinterested zeal of Dr. Lang, while these individuals themselves are making no complaint, and not requiring your assistance in such a manner at all. As a Minister of Religion, Dr. Lang has always proved himself sufficient for his calling, and if the ministers he brought to the colony quarrelled with him, it is not so easily deciding that he was to blame, as that the event should be deplored. The Presbyterian Church in this colony would not be in the languid state in which it for the present is, had his brethren stood more by him and been more united. I feel called on most emphatically to deny that the teachers whom he brought out under, as you say "strong promises of a provision," were deceived and disappointed. I have the testimony of one of them of this place, that all that the Doctor guaranteed them previous to leaving Scotland, was fulfilled—and had it not been for the abuse of the system of payment of which some of them were guilty, they might still have been in the enjoyment of the same liberal remuneration which they were in receipt of when they arrived in the colony. The ministers I am certain have no cause of complaint—the salaries of most of them are as good, and in some instances better than for men of their talent they could ever have expected in the mother country. Your opinion as to the key which opens every ward in Dr. Lang's heart, must meet with a negative, from every unprejudiced and candid individual in the colony. It is contrary to the spirit of that Presbyterianism which Dr. Lang so ardently professes and practices, and for which he has fought so much, that he should aim at such elevated despotism as you would insinuate he aspires to. I deny any systematic endeavour of his, to make Presbyterianism the *dominant* sect of religionists in New South Wales, although without doubt he might be glad of such a consummation were it possible. He was never known to avow a desire for more than a due and proper proportion of the various religionists similar to that existing in Great Britain; and when he perceived the gradual extension, if not ascendancy, of Popery and Puseyism in the land, his heart was grieved, and he resolved to make a stroke to avert the consequences. Such were his motives for visiting Protestant England and Scotland. Your assumption that he ever endeavoured to extinguish Church of Englandism is so ridiculous as scarcely to need a denial. He always professed an admiration for the thirty-nine articles of the Church of England, if not perverted and departed from by the rapidly advancing sect of Puseyites—and finally, it he has failed to accelerate the crisis of the scarlet lady, you, if you be a Protestant, as well as all others who acknowledge the name, should rather regret than scoff at it.

Trusting that, in behalf of an injured absent man, and for the cause of impartial justice, you will give the same publicity to this in your widely circulated journal as was given to your own articles on the same subject,

I am, your very obedient servant,

G. W.

Windsor, March 7.

[The only point in this letter we consider it necessary to refer to, is the charge of attacking Dr. Lang behind his back. Our reply to this is very simple; we made no attack on Dr. Lang until the vessel arrived with the persons who have come out with expectations raised by the Doctor, which he might have known could not be fulfilled. Since we last wrote on this subject we have seen some official correspondence (laid before Parliament), in which "the Secretary of State regrets that the plans suggested by Dr. Lang, and referred to in the memorial, were not found consistent either with the law or with the general principles in the disposal of land, which have been proved by experience to be essential to success in new settlements. It was, therefore, found impossible to authorise the great advantages which it was proposed to obtain for a single association, without security, which was deemed sufficient, either for the welfare of the labouring emigrants, or for the promotion of the professed object of the enterprise." Whether any alteration in the Secretary of State's views have taken place since that period we are not aware, but we have reason to believe that there had not. During Dr. Lang's absence from the colony we have taken no other notice of him than an occasional paragraph, notifying his whereabouts and his public actions, but when we find that he has done that which is cruel to individuals, and injurious to the colony, by inducing people to come out under false representations, we felt it a duty to comment upon his proceedings, and his injudicious friends forced us in self-defence to continue the subject. As for Dr. Lang's conduct towards his brethren in the Ministry of the Presbyterian Church, that is matter of colonial history, which need only be referred to.—EDS.]

THE IMMIGRANT SHIP INCHINNAN.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In consequence of some remarks which the learned counsel for the defence, in the cases of Mary Stevens *versus* Alexander Taylor, chose to make with respect to my character, I feel called upon in my own defence to request that you will be so kind as to publish a true copy of an address which was presented to me some time before I arrived in this port, and which was subscribed to in another but different form, in my government journal by the cabin passengers, and which I beg to enclose for your perusal.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM RAMSAY,
Late Surgeon Superintendent ship Inchinnan.

Sydney, March 8.

Ship Inchinnan, January 30, 1849.

Sir,—We, the matrons, sub-matrons, and emigrants, now on our way to Sydney, beg respectfully to tender you our most grateful and cordial acknowledgments for the courtesy and kindness with which you have treated us, and for the unwearied anxiety to promote our health and comfort which you have evinced since the first moment of our coming under your charge to the present time; and we confidently anticipate a continuance of the same indulgent and friendly solicitude for our health and welfare which you have hitherto impartially shown towards all of us.

With regard to your habits, deportment, and in every respect your conduct as a gentleman, we, who have had opportunities of seeing you all day, and very many times in the middle of the night, attending to your duties on sick patients, and being also competent observers of the admirable and exemplary manner in which you have discharged the other multifarious duties which your situation on board imposes on you, do confess our surprise and indignation that any person could be so reckless (even when under the influence of an ungovernable temper,) as to assert that you had been drunk, even once since you have been on board this ship, a calumny which we most solemnly assert to be totally and ludicrously false.

[Here follow the signatures.]

To Doctor Ramsay, Surgeon-superintendent H. M. Emigration ship Inchinnan.

ENGLISH NEWS.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY IN VIENNA.

(From the Times, November 4.)

THE conduct of Prince Windischgratz in the discharge of the momentous duties imposed upon him has been loyal to his Sovereign, wise and resolute to his country, and humane to the misguided people whose violence he is bound to repress, whose crimes he is compelled to punish. Long after an immense force had been collected under the walls of Vienna, the attack was deferred; and though the city must have yielded at once to any foreign army which occupied similar positions, the blow was still suspended by the reluctance of the Imperial Generals to strike the very heart of the Empire, and the insurgents evidently presumed to the last on the forbearance of their assailants. This interval was employed by Prince Windischgratz in strengthening his positions, and in addressing to the citizens of Vienna proclamations which are remarkable for their good sense and humanity. He appealed to their own sense of justice and reason, whether it was possible for the Emperor to extend his clemency without conditions to the instigators and leaders of a rebellion of unparalleled audacity, and to the ferocious murderers of Count Latour. He required that submission to the lawful government of the realm, without which all authority is at an end, and the state of Vienna, abandoned to mad students and a miserable faction of anarchists, would ere long be the type of the whole empire. Already, by the formal secession of the conservative party, with the Bohemian and Moravian members from the Diet that assembly has been reduced to a "rump," only exceeding by one or two members the number absolutely required for the despatch of business; and this wretched pretence of a National Convention appears not to contain a single leader more eminent than Schuselka, a fourth-rate novelist, and Borrosch, a radical bookseller of Prague. Nevertheless the armed students and the Aula, which exercise a sort of revolutionary dictatorship not unlike that of the Commune de Paris and the sections in the French Revolution of 1793, have succeeded in rejecting all terms of submission. They, indeed, were fighting with halters round their necks; many of the boldest German democrats who contributed to kindle the flame already absconded; but the mob leaders still preserved sufficient authority through the terror they inspired to prevent the town council and the majority of the citizens from surrendering.

Although the topography of Vienna differs materially from that of London, some idea may be conveyed to our readers of the nature of the siege operations by comparing the positions of the Imperial army with corresponding points in the vicinity of this metropolis. The centre of the position under the command of Windischgratz himself rests at Hetzendorf, behind the Palace of Schönbrunn, which holds much the same relative position to Vienna as Hampstead-hill does to London. From this point let it be supposed that the left wing of the army extends by Breitensee and Lerchenfield, which correspond to Hornsey and Islington, until it rests upon the river at Poplar, where a flying bridge connects it with the opposite bank. Adopting the same species of rough comparison, we may imagine that the right wing of an army drawn up in similar array against London would extend from Hampstead across the great western roads, pressing the city on the side of Kensington and the Parks, which correspond in a measure to the Prater at Vienna, and reaching to the river at Chelsea. Such is the position occupied by Jellachich and the Croatian army, who thus command the main road to Hungary; and the main attack which commenced on the morning of the 28th was directed against the suburb of the Leopoldstadt, separated from Vienna by a small branch of the Danube, which intersects the low ground and the Prater. On the opposite shore of the main stream of the Danube considerable forces have also been collected, but the city of Vienna itself lies at some little distance from the principal channel. The outpost of Floridsdorf, which has more than once been mentioned, holds an analogous position to Deptford or Rotherhithe, and the course of the railways (the points of the compass being inverted in the whole plan) resemble those of the Dover and Southampton lines. This description must of course be understood *mutatis mutandis*, as Vienna lies on the right bank of the Danube, and London principally on the left bank of the Thames, and the whole circuit of Vienna and its suburbs is probably not above one-third of the British metropolis, but it may serve to convey some idea of the position to those who are not familiar with the Austrian capital.

The great peculiarity of Vienna, in which it differs from all the other cities of Europe, is the prodigious breadth of the glacis, now converted into public walks, which intervenes between the old city and the suburbs. As these suburbs are entirely open, the only formidable resistance which can be offered is in the narrow streets of the city itself. We do not, however, anticipate that this sort of warfare can be prolonged. The numerous rumours which have been spread of a bombardment have been obviously exaggerated or premature. The truth probably is that when the Imperial forces took up any position within range of a fortified point they were fired upon by the insurgents, and a few sallies were made by the besieged on the western lines; but Prince Windischgratz had expressly suspended his attack until the last period of delay was exhausted, and when his operations did commence it is highly improbable that they consisted in throwing shells into a city which he came, not to destroy, but to save. Cannon were, indeed, employed to force the external barricades, and the loose reports of fugitives immediately convert the cannonade they may have heard on some particular point into a bombardment of the city itself. Without, however, entering into these particulars, which must still be obscure and imperfectly known, it is evident that the operations have been conducted with great deliberation and skill, and that the army is animated by a spirit of fidelity and resolution.

Under ordinary circumstances we should not be disposed to view with unqualified satisfaction the triumph of military power in another of the great capitals of Europe, where but a few months ago some hopes had been excited of the foundation of a more liberal form of government. But the cause of liberal institutions has received a heavier blow and a greater disparagement from the incapacity and extravagance of the German democrats and the Hungarian rebels than the cannon of Windischgratz can inflict. The unfortunate effect of these horrors and follies will be to induce a timid people, which has only seen the effects of liberty in turbulence, ruin, and bloodshed, to cling to military power as the last defence of society. The republican and revolutionary party, has everywhere proclaimed open war against existing institutions and authorities, and they no longer affect to compass their ends by pacific agitation or the measured struggles of constitutional opposition. The powers conferred upon them have been abused by their violence or made contemptible by their folly. To compare the resistance of such men as these to the heroic greatness of the Long Parliament of England, or even the ardent patriotism of the first National Assembly of France, is to confound every notion of public rights and public duties. They are simply the enemies of social order, ignorant of every principle of government—men who have lowered a perverted intellect to the vilest passions of the populace, and who must be subdued by force, lest they should consign the empires and communities of our age to destruction, misery, and barbarism.

THE CHARTISTS' SENTENCES.

—FUSSELL, Williams, Vernon, Sharpe, Looney, and Jones, were placed at the bar to receive sentence.

The Chief Justice, addressing them, said they had all been severally convicted of misdemeanour, some of them for sedition, others attending an illegal meeting and sedition, and Williams had, in addition, been convicted of riot; but in that case, as the person who was tried with him for an offence arising out of the same transaction, was acquitted of the riot, which would have probably been the case with him if he had not pleaded guilty, the Attorney-General had requested that judgment might not be passed on the count charging him with riot. The offence of the whole of them partook of one common character. "Under pretence of exercising the most valuable right that an Englishman could possess, that of public discussion, they had made it a pretext for uttering seditious and inflammatory speeches, for the purpose of exciting disaffection in the minds of their hearers, and stirring them up to oppose the authorities of the country; and they would find, upon referring to the circumstance of each particular meeting, that at no one of them was any real or supposed grievance ever pointed out, and the only object appeared to be to assail the government and the authorities of the country with violent and inflammatory epithets and abuse. They had by these proceedings put in jeopardy the valuable right and privilege of holding public meetings, for if they were allowed to be made the means of exciting the people to revolution, it was quite evident that public meetings must be done away with. It could not be borne that large numbers of people, many of whom were probably suffering distress and privations, should be brought together, and that they should be told by persons like the defendants, that they were entitled to share in the wealth of the country, and that their interest would be advanced by overthrowing the government of the country, for that was evidently the object and the effect of all the addresses that had formed the subject of prosecution. They must all be well aware of the nature and tendency of what they did, and there could be no doubt that their object was to inspire terror and alarm. The meetings were evidently not convened for an honest purpose. They were continually imputing to the government that it was the cause of all the misery in the country, and charging it with some abominable act, the nature of which was never stated, the object evidently being to excite and stir up the multitude to overturn it, possibly with the expectation entertained by some of them that the power would be transferred to their own hands; and God only knew how they would exercise that power. The learned Judge then briefly alluded to some of the facts, and said that the circumstance of several thousand excited men being suddenly marched about the streets of the metropolis at midnight was calculated naturally to excite the utmost terror and alarm; and it was quite clear that such things could not be permitted. The public mischief that had been done was very great, but it might have been much greater, and it was highly important that the law had been supported, and that it was now well understood. He believed that they all knew that they were offending against the law. One of them had not scrupled to recommend the horrible expedient of private assassination. (Fussell here exclaimed, "I deny it.") It was useless to deny it. The witnesses had deposed to the fact, and the jury had given their opinion. The speeches of some of the others were equally bad. One of them talked of steel pens dipped in red ink, and another had deliberately recommended the murder of the police. They all appeared to be clever shrewd men, and perfectly conscious of what they were doing, and there did not appear any ground for supposing that they were in distress, or that their circumstances had any share in inducing them to adopt those proceedings. They had all been defended most zealously and ably, and they must admit their several cases had been fairly left to the jury, and after a very merciful consideration the jury had declared them guilty. He had himself referred to different authorities with a view to guide him as to the punishment that ought to be pronounced. Sedition had seldom risen to the height it had in these cases, but it had always been punished very heavily; and even in cases where only a single instance had been proved the sentence had been very severe. He wished his duty would allow him to look at their cases in a favourable light, but he must confess that he saw no palliation for the offence. When he recollected the nature of that offence—its probable result, and that they were probably only deterred from exciting some desperate outbreak by the zeal and energy with which their proceedings were met by the government and the respectable classes of the community, he felt that the public safety and a warning to others required him to pass a severe sentence.

The learned Judge then passed sentence upon Fussell, whom he ordered to be imprisoned upon the charge of sedition for two years, and on the unlawful assembly for three months; and he was, in addition, ordered to enter into his own recognizances in £100, with two sureties in £50 each, to keep the peace for five years.

Fussell, before he was removed, begged to be allowed to say a few words, and he then asserted in the most solemn manner that he never made use of the expression attributed to him, recommending private assassination. He said he was an Englishman, and he had the feelings of an Englishman, and should be ashamed of such a diabolical expedient.

The learned Judge told him that such a denial could have no effect. The jury had heard the evidence, and had decided the question, and he was bound to act upon their verdict.

Williams was the next sentenced. Before judgment was passed, he addressed the court, and said that he was a hard working man, and he was engaged twenty hours out of the twenty-four for the wretched pittance of sixteen shillings a week. He considered he had a right to endeavour to better his condition, and this was his only object. He then went on to deny that Fussell had made use of the recommendation to commit private assassination; and he said if he had heard him do so he would have thrown him out of the waggon.

Chief Justice Wilde then addressed him, and said he had taken a very prominent part in the meeting, and had called on the people to fall in, and he had marched them about the town, causing, no doubt, great terror and alarm. The sentence upon him was, two years' imprisonment on the first count, one week on the second, and that he also should find sureties in the same amount as Fussell, to keep the peace for three years.

Sharpe was then sentenced to two years for sedition, three months for the unlawful assembly, and to find the same amount of sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years.

Vernon was next called forward. Before he was sentenced he declared he had nothing to do with the meeting on Clerkenwell-green, and was merely there by accident, and got into the van to escape the pressure of the crowd. He also said that he afterwards followed the procession from curiosity, as it was on his road home. He admitted that he was a Chartist, and he said he was conscientiously of opinion that the charter would benefit the labouring classes, and enable them to subsist by their labour.

The learned Judge told him that all these circumstances had been brought to the attention of the Jury, and they had come to the conclusion that he was guilty, and he had now only to pass sentence, which was, that he be imprisoned for two years, and find the same sureties as the others to keep the peace for three years.

Vernon inquired in what prison they were to be confined?—The Chief Justice said, in the New House of Correction in Middlesex.

The defendant wished to know whether they were not to be treated like human beings. Since they had been in gaol they had been compelled to tear their meat to pieces with their teeth, and to endeavour to get the peel from the potatoes, covered with grease, in the same manner.

The learned Judge said he had nothing to do with the regulations of the gaol, but they must of course abide by them, whatever they were.

Looney was then called up. He also addressed the court, and said they had called him an Irishman on Saturday. He told them now that he was an Irishman, and more than that he would tell the Attorney-General that he was so pleased with the manner in which he and his Government treated his country, that they might do what they liked with him.—He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment upon the count of sedition, two months for the unlawful assembly, and to find the same amount of securities as the last defendant to keep the peace for two years. When the sentence was passed, Looney laughed and said, "Very well; that will do."

Jones was then brought forward. He had evidently made up his mind to give a political address, and he commenced by asking permission to make a few observations to the court. The Chief Justice told him, that if he could direct his attention to any circumstance that might tend to induce him to review the decision he had come to he would willingly listen to him, but he must confine himself to that point. The defendant then proceeded to make a long statement of his political views, declaring that he was a Chartist from conviction—that the charter was the only thing that would save the country, and relieve the middle classes from the burdens under which they laboured. He was going on at great length when he was stopped by

The Chief Justice, who said that he did not sit there to discuss political questions with him. If he could suggest anything likely to induce him to reconsider his decision, he would willingly listen to him; but it was useless for him to enter into matters that were totally irrelevant. The learned Judge then sentenced him to be imprisoned for two years, to find two sureties in £150 each, and to enter into his own recognizances in £200 to keep the peace for five years.

When the sentence was pronounced, Jones addressed the court and said, "Then, my lord, I wish your lordship good night, with this motto, 'The Charter, and no Surrender.'"

This closed the business of the session.

SCOTLAND.

EDINBURGH, NOVEMBER 7.—The Chartist trials fixed for to day have been postponed till Thursday. The Judges on the bench were the Lord Justice Clerk, Lord Medwyn, and Lord Mackenzie. The court was crowded to excess, and the greatest interest was manifested by those present. The proceedings having commenced by James Cumming being placed at the bar, his counsel raised an objection, which has been deemed of such importance as to be laid before the whole bench of Judges, who are to assemble on Thursday to hear the pleadings and decide upon them. The general import of the objection is, that while the major proposition of the indictment charges the prisoner Cumming with contravention of the Government Security Bill, sedition and conspiracy, the facts set forth in the minor proposition amount to the crime of high treason.

The cholera is no longer restricted to Edinburgh; it has broken out at Portobello, Musselburg, Dalkeith, Lasswade, and Loanhead, all small towns and villages within six miles of Edinburgh, and lying to the east and south-east. The disease has been peculiarly virulent in Loanhead, which is an inland village, situated on an eminence, and naturally in a healthy position; but it is generally inhabited by colliers and others of the poorer classes, and is most probably defective in drainage. A young man from Glasgow, who had been attending a funeral in Loanhead, returning to the former place on Sunday, was shortly after seized, and died after a short illness.

The apathy with which cholera has been received in Edinburgh is remarkable. Had it made its appearance in some remote part of the empire, and then approached by slow stages, the excitement would have been much greater; but having come at once to the capital, there has scarcely been time for alarm. When we were threatened with Chartist outbreaks, the utmost extent of which would have been a few broken lamps, half a dozen provision shops plundered, and about double the number of skin bruises, the whole city was in arms, special constables poured in from all quarters, and, had additional force been necessary, subscription lists would have been opened, and money come forth freely. But the cholera comes, and in a month sweeps off upwards of 200 human beings, and it is scarcely heeded. People shrug up their shoulders and say it only attacks the filthy, the dissipated, the debilitated, and those who breathe foul air, and imagining themselves safe, give themselves little farther trouble. The authorities have bestirred themselves, but, unlike Chartism, cholera has called forth no amateur bands to wage war with the enemy, nor is there the least word of special contributions for fumigation and disinfectants.

After a day of keen excitement the municipal elections for Edinburgh closed this afternoon at four o'clock. Many of Mr. R. Chambers' supporters declined coming forward as councillors, so that there is now every probability of Mr. Johnson being elected chief magistrate without opposition.—*Daily News, November 9*.

A monument in memory of the late Rev. Dr. Chalmers has just been erected over the grave of that eminent divine, in the Southern Cemetery, Grange Loan, Edinburgh, by his family. The design of the monument is extremely simple, consisting of three marble slabs of granite, projecting from the northern wall of the cemetery, the one in the centre having the inscription, "Thomas Chalmers, D.D., L.L.D., born 1780, died 1847." The grave is enclosed with an elegant railing in the Gothic style.—*Greenock Advertiser, October 31*.

PORTUGAL.

SOUTHAMPTON, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 3.—The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's ship Iberia, Captain C. F. Burney, arrived here at nine o'clock this morning, with the usual Spanish and Portuguese mails, in charge of Lieutenant F. W. Langton, R.N., Admiralty agent.

Her dates of sailing were—Gibraltar, October 26; Cadiz, October 27; Lisbon, October 29; off Oporto, October 30, at 8·20 A.M.; Vigo, October 30, 8·20 P.M.

The Iberia brings 10 first-class passengers, 23 second-class, and 33 children. The freight list comprises 10 half-boxes oranges, 16 boxes lemons, 14 boxes grapes, 8 boxes walnuts, 54 cases eggs, 10 cases leeches, 8 barrels potatoes 10 casks wine, 39 bags chesnuts, and 15 packages sundry merchandise.

M. Luis Vicente d'Affonseca, deputy for the Island of Madeira to the Portuguese Cortes, has come passenger by this steamer. He visits England for the purpose of concluding arrangements for the establishment of two lines of steamers, for which he has received the concession of ample privileges from the Portuguese Government and Cortes. One line is intended to proceed from Lisbon to the Algarves, Cadiz, Madeira, and the Canaries; the other from Lisbon to the Algarves, Cadiz, St Michael's, Terceira, and Fayal, both returning to Lisbon by the same route. There is also a project for connecting the Madeira line with Brazil, by means of steamers running between that island and Pernambuco, calling at the Cape de Verde. Seeing that England has no direct steam communication with many of the points included in M. d'Affonseca's project, the proposed lines would bring a great number of passengers for England to join the Peninsular Company's steamers from Lisbon, and *vice versa*.

The Iberia has brought letters of the 29th ultimo from our correspondent in the city of Lisbon.

Public tranquillity remained undisturbed.

At Lisbon the exchange on London at three months was 52¼; Paris, 535; Amsterdam, 42¼; Hamburg, 47¼; Genoa, 533—the principal taker of London paper being the Board of Public Credit. In the share market few operations had taken place for want of buyers; the quotations were as follows:—Portuguese Five per Cents., 47 to 48; Four per Cents., 37½ to 39; Bank of Portugal Shares, 50 to 45 milreis discount per share of 500 milreis; Bank of Oporto Shares, 25 to 28 milreis premium per share of 200 milreis.

The Iberia was placed in quarantine at Vigo, both on the outward and homeward passages. At Oporto she had free communication. At Cadiz she received pratique, and had also free communication.

Our advices from Gibraltar of the 25th ult. mention that on that day his Excellency the Governor had issued a notification ordering a quarantine to be imposed on all ships from Great Britain. The Ripon was expected from Southampton *en route* to Alexandria, and her passengers for Gibraltar would have to perform quarantine.

Her Majesty's steamer Polyphemus, the French brig of war L'Aigle, and a French war steamer, were in Gibraltar Bay.

Sir R. Wilson, the Governor, concluded his half-yearly inspection of the corps and departments of the garrison on the 21st ult. The appearance in the field and good conduct in quarters of the troops, as well as the order and regularity in the several military departments, were such as to call forth very marked commendation from his Excellency in general orders.

The detachments of the Royal Artillery and Royal Sappers and Miners, ordered to England, embarked from the New Mole Wharf on the 24th ult., in the Princess Royal transport ship. The Princess Royal left the bay the same evening in tow of the Polyphemus.

THE WOODS AND FORESTS.

(From the Times, November 4.)

SOME curious disclosures have recently been made respecting the condition and utility of the Royal forests, and an able weekly contemporary has published in a series of letters a fair abstract of the evidence given before the committee of the House of Commons upon this subject. Of course it is mainly with reference to the supply of timber for the navy that the matter assumes its principal importance, and it is certainly not a little singular to see how even the practice of growing as well as of manufacturing our own materials has conspired, with other conditions, towards what appears to be the almost infallible result of all our economical arrangement—an increase of expense.

There are two points supposed to be, at all events to some extent, secured by the timber preserves of the Royal domains—first, the certainty, in times of emergency, of a regular supply; and, secondly, the cheapness of such supply, inasmuch as there would be no intermediate profit to be made between the forest and the dockyard. The manner in which these respectable-looking conditions have been fulfilled will probably extort an incredulous smile from those of our readers who may happen to be familiar with the usual results of such sage provisions. To begin with, it appears that whether these public lands are or are not in a position to meet any sudden demand on the part of the navy, is a question to which there are no authorities capable of giving any reply. There are no documents containing any credible statement either of the amount or of the condition of the timber now standing, so that it is scarcely possible to argue the utility or inutility of a sinking fund so indefinite in its promises. All we know is that whatever object may be gained by these forests that of actually providing for the Royal dockyards, neither is, nor is likely to be answered, since Sir W. Symonds plainly stated that "unless timber could be obtained from abroad, ship-building in this country must be stopped"—a fact which will appear less surprising when we consider that most of our recently constructed ships have been built twice or three times over. As regards the cheapness of the system, we are informed that even in time of war the price of the forest timber was little, if anything, below that procurable by ordinary contracts, while during the height of our experimentalizing season we have actually paid between £2 and £3 per load *more* for the timber supplied by the Board of Woods than for that furnished from other quarters.

There seems to be a fatality about all purveyances for the navy. Our readers will no doubt recollect a portion of the evidence taken before the Committee of Revision, which we transcribed into these columns, to the effect that even the evils of monopoly seemed inevitably entailed upon dockyard purchases. It was stated that a single mercantile firm had enjoyed "a complete monopoly of the supply of British oak for the navy" ever since the conclusion of the war, and this in despite of all the efforts honestly made to break through it." All attempts to obtain competition," say the Committee, "have signally failed." So that, in point of fact, our supplies of that material which we were so lavishly expending have been derived from two sources—from merchants who commanded their own prices, or from private stores which were so ingeniously managed as to be more costly still. To see how our stock was spent, one would have thought it had been all stolen. We bought it as if we rolled in money, and then squandered it as if it had cost us nothing. Certainly the heavy figures of our navy estimates are easily accounted for when we recollect how many times our Penelope's web was woven as well as how much was paid for the wool.

What circumstances were allowed to regulate the price of timber supplied by the Board of Woods are not precisely stated. Perhaps it was thought conformable to the national dignity to be always a little in advance of the vulgar market quotations; or perhaps the rate was fixed at the sum thought necessary to maintain the establishment. The staff was certainly a formidable one. No fewer than fifteen functionaries—at salaries exceeding altogether £4000 per annum—were engaged in keeping the accounts, although as the report states that "the ledgers of the department have only been completely posted and balanced to the 31st of March, 1839," it may occur to the reader that this branch of the service admits of material retrenchment as either inefficient or superfluous. The obsolete titles of the officials connected with the management of these demesnes appear to have occasionally created considerable misunderstandings. There is an old story of a Judge rather troubled with deafness who, when a witness described himself as a "verderer," inquired anxiously, "What—what does the gentleman say? Does he say he is a *murderer*?" His lordship was soon set right on the interesting point, but it almost seems from some of the statements made that the inhabitants of these forests are, as far as regards morality and education, scarcely one single step advanced beyond the stage which they had reached under William Rufus.

It is not our purpose to enter here into the general question of maintaining in their present form these ancient estates. We have been looking at the subject solely with reference to the supplies of timber which they may be conceived to be rearing against any sudden emergency, and as far as this point goes, the matter seems to be already decided by the facts of the case. The Storekeeper-General deposed before the Committee of Revision that if "all the timber of the required quality which was annually cut throughout England was sent into the Queen's yards, it would not be more than sufficient for the annual wants of the navy." Now, we entertain strong hopes ourselves, that these "annual wants" may not in future be so exorbitant as they were; that ships may be built with a single supply of scantling; that steamers may not inevitably require to be lengthened or widened, or strengthened three times over; and that, with improved economy and the *matériel* already laid up, the item of charge for naval timber may be diminished by at least one-half. Still, if it is even probable that all the forest lands in England could hardly meet the requisite demand for the dockyards, it must amount to almost a certainty that the portion of the supply forthcoming from the Royal woods could not possibly be such as to justify anything like the cost and complications which its maintenance entails; especially as matters show no appreciable prospect of improvement. According to the most trustworthy estimates, timber planted in the reign of King George I. would only just now be coming into use; and although *serere arbores quæ altere sæculo prosint* is quoted as a proverbial example of disinterested benevolence, yet we should quite despair of ever getting Mr. Cobden's assent to a proposal for perpetuating a very expensive machinery in order that Britons yet unborn may find wherewithal to build three-deckers in 1970.

If it is any consolation to know how and where our money has gone, we are certainly not deprived of this equivocal satisfaction. Every particular which struggles to light respecting the traditional arrangements of our dockyards tends to explain the fact so uncomfortably present to the public eye, that in the national service alone experience brings no improvement, and retrenchment no visible gain. Reductions are effected, but estimates increase. Experiments are made for nothing but to be repeated again. We cannot yet build a steam-frigate with a positive certainty that she will swim. We cannot yet say whether she ought to be built of wood or iron. We have not yet discovered what class of engines will do the most work with the fewest repairs. To crown all, we go to work in such a fashion that while we pay the *maximum* of price we get the *minimum* of material, and are actually represented by the most competent witnesses to be substantially dependent upon importations of foreign timber, while we maintain such unwieldy and expensive machinery for rearing timber at home.

AN EMIGRANT'S ATLAS.

An Emigrant's Atlas. By JAMES WYLD, Geographer to the Queen and H. R. H. Prince Albert.

THE value of emigration, not only to those who have a money capital, but to those whose capital consists solely in their labour, is now more duly appreciated than formerly. This improved perception has been caused by the increased, though still imperfect, knowledge of the various regions available to the absorption of that surplus industry for which no means for profitable exercise are afforded at home. Many and valuable works have been published to elucidate the attractions or to depict the defects of the different settlements; but, for the most part, these have been tinged with such bias, favourable or otherwise, as the isolated experience or the private interest of the writers created. Without underrating the value of such works, the public still required to have a complete view of the whole subject, in which all the available colonial receptacles for the speculative and the industrious would be set forth, and their respective capabilities and resources placed before the public on the secure authority of official information, and on results not hastily or partially deduced, but tested by experience and the vicissitudes of time, from which alone a lasting conclusion could be drawn. All the countries respecting which information can be required by those who contemplate emigration are included in this work. The United States, the Canadas, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, South and West Australia, Port Phillip, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, are respectively described. The work contains, in addition to an ample and well executed map of each of the above named countries, a separate description of each, in which copious accounts are given of the origin of each as a settlement, and the features by which its progress was marked. In regard to the older settlements, such as the United States, the Canadas, the Cape of Good Hope, and some of the countries in the Australian regions, full accounts are given of the imports and exports of each. A statement of the number of acres of land, and also of the number of those already granted, the climates of all the different places are described, also the general nature of the soil, its productions, and the character of its aptitude for agricultural purposes. Another piece of information is given, namely, a description of the roads made in the new settlements, and an account of the population to each, as also of the number of live stock, and of the nature and calculated extent of the minerals, &c., in different localities, together with such other information as may enable the reader to form a judgment for himself as to how far any given settlement would appear suitable to him or he to it. It will be seen that this condensation into one work, of what—if it be found at all—must be sought for in a variety of publications, and at considerable expense, is a most serviceable contribution to those who are interested in acquiring a comprehensive and accurate knowledge of the attributes of each respective settlement.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.—Woolwich, November 3.—An order was received to-day at the head-quarters of the Royal Artillery here to form the sixteen newly-raised companies into two battalions, to be designated "the 11th and 12th battalions of Royal Artillery," and Major-General Sir Hew D. Ross, K.C.B., has been appointed Colonel-Commandant of the 11th battalion, and Major-General Alexander Munro, K.H., Colonel-Commandant of the 12th battalion. The 11th battalion is to be formed of two companies from the 1st battalion, two companies from the 2d battalion, two companies from the 3d battalion, and two companies from the 4th battalion. The 12th battalion will be formed of two companies from the 5th battalion, two companies from the 6th battalion, one company from the 7th battalion, one company from the 8th battalion, one company from the 9th battalion, and one company from the 10th battalion. Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Gordon, Lieutenant-Colonel William D. Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel W. B. Dundas, C.B., and Lieutenant-Colonel Cruttenden are promoted to be Colonels. Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson and Lieutenant-Colonel Strangway, of the Royal Horse Artillery, go back to battalions, and the Royal Horse Artillery will have two Lieutenant-Colonels less in future. The two new battalions have eight Lieutenant-Colonels, two second captains as Adjutants, and two Quartermasters, which promotes twelve first captains to Lieutenant-Colonels on Brevet Majors pay, fourteen second captains to Captains, fourteen first lieutenants to second Captains, and eleven second Lieutenants—all who are at present in that rank—to First Lieutenants. The Artillery branch of the service is now considered of such importance that it is expected each of the twelve battalions now formed will have two additional companies added to them in April next. The new battalions are to date from the 1st of November, 1848.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN A MAXIM AND A TRUTH.—The English public is not yet ripe to comprehend the essential difference between the reason and the understanding—between a principle and a maxim—an eternal truth and a mere conclusion generalized from a great number of facts. A man having seen a million moss roses all red, concludes from his own experience and that of others, that all moss-roses are red. That is a maxim with him—the *greatest* amount of his knowledge upon the subject. But it is only true until some gardener has produced a white moss-rose; after which the maxim is good for nothing. Again, suppose Adam watching the sun sinking under the western horizon for the first time: he is seized with gloom and terror, relieved by scarce a ray of hope that he shall ever see the glorious light again. The next evening, when it declines, his hopes are stronger, but still mixed with fear; and even at the end of a thousand years, all that a man can feel is, a hope and an expectation so strong as to preclude anxiety. Now compare this in its highest degree, with the assurance which you have that the two sides of any triangle are together greater than the third. This, demonstrated of one triangle, is seen to be eternally true of all imaginable triangles. This is a truth perceived at once by the intuitive reason, independently of experience. It is, and must ever be so, multiply and vary the shapes and sizes of triangles as you may.—*Coleridge*.

BIRTH.

On Thursday, March 8th, the wife of Dr. Beardmore, North Shore, Sydney, of a daughter, being the third child and only daughter.

National Library of Australia
http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1512486

CROWN LANDS BEYOND THE SETTLED DISTRICTS.

(From a Supplement to the Government Gazette.)

CAVEATS AGAINST CLAIMS TO LEASES.

Crown Lands Office, Sydney, March 5, 1849. —With reference to the several notices in the *Government Gazette*, publishing claims to leases of runs beyond the settled districts, it is hereby notified, for the information of all parties interested, that caveats have been received against the claims specified in the accompanying list. 2. It is to be understood that no new caveats, having reference to demands already advertised, will be received after the present date, except for special cause show. 3. Parties interested will be allowed personal access, if they so desire it, to the caveats already lodged, on application at this office. 4. Any caveat may be withdrawn by the party lodging it on a written application being made to that effect, the signature to such application being attested by a Justice of the Peace, or a Commissioner of the Supreme Court. 5. If within *two months* from the present date the caveat in any case shall not be withdrawn, as above, the demand to which it relates will be referred for the investigation of a Commissioner, appointed under the Act of Council, 11 Vic., No. 61, and the parties subjected to the expense of that proceeding.

GEORGE BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Clarence River.—No. of claim as gazetted—1. Name of applicant for lease—Aitken James; Name of run applied for to lease—Bushy Park; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—W. C. B. Wilson; 11. Eaton John, Roseberry, W. C. Bundock; 13. Evans William Tucker, Tabulam, Thomas Robertson; Fawcett and Mayne, (not stated), Ward Stephens; Irving Clark, (not stated), Isabella M'Kellar; Irving Clark, (not stated), Ward Stephens; 24. Lord John, Ellerby, Ward Stephens; 25. Manning Edye, Ramornie, J T. Plomer; 42. Ryan Thomas, Waterview, James Aitken; 44 Shaw and Leycester, Tunstal, Ward Stephens; 45. Small Thomas, senior: Swan Creek, James Aitken; 47. Stephens Ward, Runnymede, Shaw and Leycester; 48. Stephens Ward, Virginia Water, Shaw and Leycester; 52. Wilson William C. B., Youloumba, James Aitken.

M'Leay River.—No. of claim as gazetted—25. Name of applicant for lease—Panton John; Name of run applied for to lease—Wabbra and Long Flat; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—John Henderson; 27. Rudder E. W., Woodfield, John Evans; 30. Salway Herbert, Yesaba, William Henry Geary.

Darling Downs.—No. of claim as gazetted—3. Name of applicant for lease—Campbell Colin, now R. Campbell; Name of run applied for to lease—Glengallan; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—Messrs. W. and G. Leslie; Campbell and Andrew, (not stated), John Taylor; 7. Crawford and Hodgson, Eton Vale, Charles Mallard; 7. Crawford and Hodgson, Eton Vale, William Turner; 8. Crowder John and Alfred, Bremer Forest, J. P. Wilkie; 14. Gammie George, Talgai, John Taylor; 19. Hay James, Strathmillar, Colin Campbell; 29. Hay and Fairholme, Tulburra, John Taylor; 28. M'Kenzie William, Monday Creek, M. H. Marsh; 29. Mallard Charles, Peel's Plains, Crawford and Hodgson; 31. Moffat Robert G., Canning Creek, Edward Brown; 42. Stephens John, Myall Creek, George Mocatta; 43. Taylor John, Rosenthal, Hay and Fairholme; 43. Taylor John, Rosenthal, M. H. Marsh; 48. Whitting J. J., now D. Perrier, Beauaraba, C. Mallard.

New England.—No. of claim as Gazetted.—2. Name of applicant for lease—Australasia Bank of; Name of run applied for to lease—Glen Innes; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—Mary M'Intyre; 4. Australasia, Bank of, Kentucky, Henry Dangar; 10. Anderson Colin Alexander, Newstead, Brown and Alcorn; 10. Anderson Colin Alexander, Newstead, Mary M'Intyre; 13. Boyd William M., Boyd's Plains, Mary M'Intyre; 15. Bowman George, Maidenhead, John Dobie; 16. Borthwick William, Auburn Vale, Henry Dangar; 18. Brown and Alcorn, Elmsmore, Alexander Campbell; 18, Brown and Alcorn, Elmsmore, Colin A. Anderson; 21. Buchanan C. H. and W. F, Rimbanda, William Buchanan; 22. Burrows Nathan, Hanging Rock, Isaac Haig; 24. Barlow Alexander, Abington, William Smith, jun.; 26. Brown, Hetherington and Robinson, Bonshaw, George Bowman; 27. Bingle and Watt, Hartswood, J. P. Berthwick; 28. Campbell Alexander, Inverall, Mary M'Intyre; 29. Clerk Edward George, Clerkness, Darby and Goldfinch; 30. Coventry Andrew, Oban, William Rawson; 35. Dangar Henry, Gostwych, Bank of Australasia; 36. Dangar Henry, Paradise Creek, A. Wauchope; 36. Dangar Henry, Paradise Creek, Esther Hughes; 47. Denne Henry and R., Tea River, Jamieson and Mackenzie; 49. Ditmas Phillip, Clarevaulx, Mary M'Intyre; 55. Fletcher John, Branga Plains, John M'Iver; 57. Girard Francis, now Dacre and Ryan, Branga Park, John Brown; 59. Hetherington W. C., Mendowey Creek, G. Bowman, per J. Norton; 63. Hall George, estate of, Callaghan's Swamp, John Fletcher; 65. Hughes Esther, Cope's Creek, Henry Dangar; 66 Hardgrave Richard, Hill Grove, M. C. O'Connell; 71. Kelly Martin, Stony Creek, E. G. Clerk; 73. Lester Leonard E., now John Brown, St. Leonards, Dacre and Ryan; 74. Larnach Donald, now G. C. Turner, Walcha, William Denne; 75. Landsborough Messrs. J and J., Rock Vale, M. C. O'Connell; 76. Marsh Matthew Henry, Salisbury, A. Nivison; 77. Marsh Matthew Henry, Bourolong, F. Vygne; 79. Morse and Tourle, Bo'ala, Robert Pringle; 83. Morrison Charles, Glen Morrison, Dacre and Ryan; 84. M'Intyre Mary, Byron Plains, Alexander Campbell; 85. M'Intyre Mary, Waterloo, William Vivers; 85. M'Intyre Mary, Waterloo, George Pulhill; 86. M'Intyre Mary, Gira, Joseph Daly; 89. M'Lennon and Freeman, Glen Fernagh, Henry Dangar; 91. M'Donald C. C., Falconar, M. H. Marsh; 91. M'Donald C. C., Falconar, William Rawson; 93. Morgan William, Mingola, Wright and M'Leod; 102. Polhill George, Wellingrove, Mary M'Intyre; 105. Pringle Robert, Retreat, Morse and Tourle; 109. Rusden T. G. now Frederick Huth, Europambela, Jamieson and Mackenzie; 109. Rusden T. G., now Frederick Huth, Europambela, A. Nivison; 112. Smith William, jun., Laura, E. G. Clerk; 116. Vivers William, King's Plains and Frazer's Creek, Mary M'Intyre; 116. Vivers William, King's Plains and Frazer's Creek, Alexander Campbell; 119. Wyndham George, Buckulla and Nullamans, Cheeke and Broadhurst; 120. Wauchope A., Moredun, Mary M'Intyre; 120. Wauchope A., Moredun, Henry Dangar.

Gwydir.—No. of claim as gazetted—2 Name of applicant for lease—Bowman George; Name of run applied for to lease—Terry-hie-hie; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—Robert Pringle; 2. Bowman George, Terry-hie-hie, J. O. Baldwin; 3. Bowman George, Gurrygedah, Richard A. Wiseman; 3. Bowman George, Gurrygedah, J. O. Baldwin; 4. Blake Andrew, Goorable, John M'Millan; 4. Blake Andrew, Goorable, John M'Geachie; 5. Browne John, Coppymurrambil, James Howe; 8. Beattie J. F., now John Taylor, Molroy, John Clynes; 9. Bettington J. B., Nepickallinna, including Cumbadella, William Baldwin; 10. Bartlett and Gibson, Werrinah, Messrs. Doyle; 11. Bucknell W. Wentworth, Yarrouah, J. Druitt; 13. Bell Archibald, Ulumbarella James Parnell; 20. Cox William, senior, Deradera, R. B. Ottley; 25. Cheeke and Broadhurst, Graman, George Wyndham; 27. Cullen T., Turilari, Richard King; 29. Clynes John, Keriengobeldi, Henry Dangar; 29. Clynes John, Keriengobeldi, John Taylor; 30. Callaghan Standish, Caidmurry, John A. Crowder; 30, Callaghan Standish, Caidmurry, Campbell and Ryan; 31. Crowdah J and A., Wirrah, W. W. Bucknell; 31. Crowder J. and A., Wirrah, Standish Callaghan; 31. Crowder J. and A., Wirrah, C. W. Bucknell; 32. Dangar Henry, Myall Creek, J. P. Borthwick; 32. Dangar Henry, Myall Creek, John Clynes; 33. Druitt George, Executors of estate of, Turrawa or Dindoorna, W. W. Bucknell; 35. Doyle John F. and James G., Werrana, Bartlett and Gibson; 35. Doyle John F. and James G., Werrana, W. T. Gibson; 36. Doyle John F. and James G, Upper Werrana, Bartlett and Gibson; 37. Dight Hannah, Yatman, Russell and Burgess; 41. Eales John, Pagobi, Campbell and Wentworth; Fitzgerald Robert, (not stated), Richard King; 46. Greenway Charles Capel, Collymangool, J. Reid; 47. Grover David, Collyben, W. J. M'Donald; 50. Hall George, Executors of, Weebollabolla, F. W. Davies; 52. Howe James, Merrawa, Henry Dangar; 55. Hickey Allan, Wallangra, J. H. Challis; 55. Hickey Allan, Wallangra, William Russell; 56. Hale James, Big River Station, A. M'Pherson; 57. Hall W. Smith, Delungera, John Clynes; 57. Hall W. Smith, Delungera, Henry Dangar; 61. Larnach John, now John Black, Carbucky, John Lethbridge; 66. M'Geachie John, Mosquito Creek, John M'Millan; 66. M'Geachie John, Mosquito Creek, Andrew Blake; 69. M'Donald John and W. J. Burrandoon, G. Pearse; 71. Nowland William, Boonangar, Wightman and Mackay; 71. Ottley R. B., now James Mitchell, Bangheet, William Cox, senior; 76. Pringle Robert, now Bank of Australasia, Berrygill, George Bowman; 83. Russell N. and Burgess G., now William Russell, Blue Nobby, Hannah Dight; 84. Russell N. and Burgess G., now William Russell, Eena, Allen Hickey; 88. Simpson R. Percy, Trigamon, William Russell; 88. Simpson R. Percy, Trigamon, Hannah Dight; 90. White Wm., now Campbell and Ryan, Kelo, Standish Callaghan; 91. Wiseman Richard Alexander, Tycannah, George Bowman; 92. Yeomans and Baldwin, Bugobilla, James Howe.

Liverpool Plains.—No. of claim as gazetted—2. Name of applicant for lease—Allison William; Name of run applied for to lease—Bando Plains; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—J. Hale; 7. Blaxland E. J. and A., now Dobie and John Blaxland, Hickerbill, Isabella Holmes; 9. Brodie Peter, Swamp Oak Creek, Henry Dangar; 13. Brown and Selwin, Berryabar, Thomas Capp; 15. Button Charles, Burran, J. Pearse; 15. Button Charles, Burran, W. W. Bucknell; 19. Bossley John Brown, Attunga, Robert Pringle; 20. Baldwin Otto and Harvest, Diniwirindi, W. S. Bell; 24. Blaxland William, East Bowen, H. Bayley; 25. Bartlett Falkner, Wallah, A. Munro; 27. Bagot and Bailey, Cambo Cambo, Campbell and Ryan; 27. Bagot and Bailey, Cambo Cambo, J. Eckford; 30. Clift Samuel, Mooki River, Doono, William Nowland; 30. Clift Samuel, Mooki River, Doono, J. Eales; 32. Cobcroft John, senior, Menedebrie, John Freeman; 32. Cobcroft John, senior, Menedebrie, W. S. Bell; 33. Cook Samuel Wellington, Neminga, R. L. Jenkins; 39 Campbell and Ryan, Gundemaine and Gurley, Messrs. Doyle; 40. Campbell and Ryan, Wee Was, William Harper; 47. Capp Thomas, Milihomi, Arthur Selwin; 50. Dangar William and John, North Oreel, W. F. Gordon; 53. Denison Alfred, Melville Plains, Head Station, Gullendaddy, C. M. Doyle; 51 Doyle Messrs. B. and F. M., Nimabry, Campbell and Ryan; 55. Doyle Messrs. A. B. and F. M., Cooma, Charles Ezzey; 60. Ezzey Charles, Molly, A. Doyle; 60. Ezzey Charles, Molly, Campbell and Ryan; 64. Eales John. Durl, F. Videll, per John Allen, 65. Eales John, Walhollow, Samuel Clift; 65. Eales John, Walhollow, Rev. F. Vidal; 65. Eales John, Walhollow, William Nowland; 66. Eales John, Currabubla, George Curtis; 68. Eales John, Long Point, John Howe; 68. Eales John, Long Point, J. B. M'Dougall; 79. Holmes Isabella, Mooki Springs, J. Blaxland; 80. Howe John, Carroll, J. Eales; 81. Hoskinson John, Barraba, J. T. Armitage; 82. Hughes Esther, Barraba, John M Kid; 84. Hale James, Boomera, William Allison; 90. Hungerford Emanuel, junior, Yerangle, R. Rouse; 92. Hungerford Emanuel, senior, Dugaleer, Messrs. E and G. Rouse; 98. Jamieson Lady, now J. R. Holden, Baan Baa, F. W. Bartlett; 98. Jamieson Lady, now J. R. Holden, Baan Baa, R. H. Milner; 102. Jenkins R. L., Piallamore or Swamp Station, S. W. Cook: 110. Larnach John, now R. Campbell, tertius, Tulcumba, A. Dight; 111. Loder George Thomas, now Thomas Wiseman, Trinkey, Charles Ezzey; 116. Martyn John and James Combes, Wallabadah, G T. and A. Loder; 117. Morris James, junior, Nimbecourigina, James White; 121. Munro Alexander, Tarriaro, F. W. Bartlett; 125. Odell John, for the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, Mooki, Isabella Holmes; 125. Odell John, for the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, Mooki, R. Reynolds; 125. Odell John, for the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, Mooki, J. Blaxland; 125. Odell John, for the Hawkesbury Benevolent Society, Mooki, John Eales; 128. Patch and Glennie, Pirigi, Thomas Capp; 133. Purcell Charles, Tory whee-wha, J. S. Adams; 138. Pringle R., now Bank of Australasia, Bubbogullian, J. B. Bossley; 138. Pringle R., now Bank of Australasia, Bubbogullian, John Freeman; 138. Pringle R., now Bank of Australasia, Bubbogullian, John Cobcroft; 139. Pringle R. now Bank of Australasia, Coomoocoomoo, John Cobcroft; 142. Rouse Richard, Manilla, E. M. Hungerford, junior; 144. Rouse E. and G., Pagan Plains, E. M. Hungerford, junior; 146. Reid James, Pockataroo, C. C. Greenway; 152. Smith C. F. H. and W. Harpur, Toloduna, Campbell and Smith; 154. Scott Helenus, Cryon, J. Pearse; 157. Vidal Rev. F. Weia Weia Creek, William Nowland; 159. Wentworth W. Charles, Monilla and Glen Riddle, Otto Baldwin; 159. Wentworth W. Charles, Monilla and Glen Riddle, John Hoskinson; 160. Wentworth W. Charles, now John Black, Galathra, Campbell and Ryan; 163. Wyndham George, Collyblu, Samuel Clift; 164. White James, Trustees of Booroomma, Joseph Collets.

Bligh.—No. of claim as gazetted.—23. Name of applicant for lease—Boyd B. now W. S. Boyd; Name of run applied for to lease—Gobolion; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—Caley, Templar, and Rickards; 25. Bishop James, Cullengally, E. Rouse; 30. Cornish E. Brooking and J. Walker, Burway (Gumalgadine), L. and S. Samuel; 55. Kinghorne James, Wombobby, Edwin Rouse; 56. Kennedy Neal, Meayula, C. Roberts; 85. Maughan John, Brickanbeenie, Walker and Cornish; 86. Maughan John, Rocky Station, Walker and Cornish; 87. Martin R. now E. Rouse, Urobullah, James Bishop; 38. Martin R. now G. Rouse, Peter Duffity, William Peberdy; 92. Peberdy William, Yorrewell, N. Hyeronimus; 92. Peberdy William, Yorrewell, R. Rouse; 114. Spicer Thomas, Kidgar, Bagot and Bailey; 117 Syer Brothers, Genrie, Gyalma, W. Raymond; 118. Tindale William, Youie, Nelson Lawson; 123. Weston James, Coolabarabyan, C. Roberts; 124. Wentworth W. C., Colenbarrawang, R. Rouse; 125. Wentworth W. C., now Bank of New South Wales, Belgoreen, E. Rouse; 127. Walker James, Biambil, R. Rouse; 128. Walker James, Yarragrin, George Rouse; 128. Walker James, Yarragrin, R. Rouse; 130. Walker James, Yoolandry, C. B. Lowe.

Wellington.—No. of claim as gazetted—No. 1. Name of Applicant for lease—Arkell Thomas; Party lodging caveat against issue of such lease—George Rankin; 2 Alexander S. and J, Molong Nyrang, Louis Hope; 4. Barton and Darvall, Boree Nyrang, William Lawson, junior; 5. Betts and Panton, Goimbla, Busby and Millar; 8. Boulton Brothers, Weiraguari, F. Lord; 9. Boyd B., now W. S. Boyd, Brymadura and Memildra, Benjamin Darley, per R. Towns; 9. Boyd B., now W. S. Boyd, Brymadura and Memildra, T. H. Hood; 15. Boyd B., now W. S. Boyd, Coolee, R. Rouse; 16. Boyd B., now W. S Boyd, Timmee or Gorothory, James Callaghan; 17. Balfour John O., Mulgathary, W. Abercrombie; 18. Bowler John, Meadows, John Smith; 19. Busby and Millar, Toogong, Barton and Darvall; 27. Corse John, junior, Gradell, John Dargan; 31. Callaghan James, Loombah, F. Lord; 33. Davidson R. and G., Murrundery, F. Lord; 34. Dargin John, Mungaree, John Gilmour; 38. Donald David, Springs, William Raymond; 41. Gilmour John Newell, Bulgandramine, John Dargin; 43. Hawke George, Walaba, L. and S. Samuel, per Rodd and Dawson; 44. Hood A. C., now Thomas Hood, Boree, J. Bowler; 44. Hood A. C.. now Thomas Hood, Boree, J. Smith; 55. Ireland John, Obella, R. and G. Davidson; 55. Ireland John, Obella, A. Campbell; 57. Kerr Charles, Berrewombeinia, J. O. Balfour; 58. Kerr Andrew, Yallinderi, F. Lord; 60. Kerr Andrew, Molong, John Smith; 65. Kinghorn James, Grahway, Joseph Cope; 68. Lawson William, junior, Davy's Plains, Barton and Darvall; 70. Lawson William, junior, Ban Ban, J. M. Bull; 72. Lord Francis, Barrawong, Andrew Kerr; 72. Lord Francis, Barrawong, Boulton Brothers; 72. Lord Francis, Barrawong, R. and G. Davidson; 72. Lord Francis. Barrawong, Jame Callaghan; 73. Maxwell John, Narroogal, Sir W. Verner, per Dunsmure and Longmore; 73. Maxwell John, Narroogal, Robert Smith; 78. Pye Thomas, Yeugowra, J. S. Rodd; 81. Palmer William Hall, Dulhunty, David Ramsay; 86. Ramsay David, Badjerribong, W. H. Palmer; 89. Rankin George, Bungabagil, Thomas Morris; 95. Smith Robert, Tinberrybungan, L. and S. Samuel, per Rodd and Dawson; Smith John, Gamboola, J. Bowler; 106. Verner Sir William, Bart., Moomble, Robert Smith; 106 Verner Sir William, Bart., Moomble, John Maxwell; 107. Wentworth William Charles, Narramine, Robert Smith.

Lower Darling.—No. of claim as gazetted—8. Name of applicant for lease—Shepherd Isaac; Name of run applied for to lease—Boberoy; Party lodging caveat against the issue of such lease—John Flanagan; 10. Suttor William Henry, Walondra, John Smith.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

COURT OF CLAIMS.

Court of Claims Office, March 1.—Notice is hereby given, that the following claims for deeds of grant to town allotments will be ready for the examination of the Commissioners appointed for that purpose, under the Act of Council, 5 William IV, No. 22, at the expiration of two months from this date, before which day any caveat or counter claim must be entered at the Office. Due notice will be given of the days appointed for the hearings.

No. 1284. Trustees of the late Simeon Lord, by their Solicitors, Messrs. Rodd and Dawson, opposed by the Bank of New South Wales, 19 perches, county of Cumberland, city of Sydney, parish of St. James, allotment No. — of section No. —. This land having been in possession of the late Simeon Lord, prior to the 30th June, 1823, and not being reserved to the Crown, a deed of grant thereof is claimed, under the provisions of Governor Darling's proclamation of 8th June, 1829.

1285. William Benson, of Richmond, by his trustees, William Bowman and Stephen Field, both of Richmond. 2 acres and 20 perches, county of Cumberland, parish of Ham Common, Town of Richmond, allotment No 7 of section No. 9. This allotment formed the subject of the case No. 1197, and the Commissioners recommended a deed of grant to issue to Samuel Bayliss, but its preparation being delayed by legal considerations, Bayliss in the mean time became insolvent, and the trustees of his estate sold the allotment to John Fawcett, who, dying, devised it in trust to claimant.

1286. John Wedderburne, of Keith House, Haddingtonshire, North Britain, by his solicitors, Messrs. Holden and M'Carthy. 2560 acres, county of Durham, parish of Howick. This land was located on an order of Governor Darling's, dated 17th October, 1828, in favour of John Tooth, who it is alledged, sold to Thomas Horton James, from whom claimant derives his title.

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" of To-morrow, Saturday, will be printed on a double sheet of eight pages. Advertisers are requested to send their advertisements early in the afternoon. Price, to non-subscribers, Three-pence each number 3965

TO LET, those spacious and well situated premises, 280, Pitt street, opposite the *Victoria Theatre*. Apply to A. Gravely Ironmonger, &c., 320, Pitt-street. Immediate possession can be given. 4007

TO LET, the House No. 354, Pitt-street, Sydney, lately in the occupation of Holden and M'Carthy, solicitors. Apply at 365, Castlereagh-street, Sydney, or to Mrs. Rosetta Terry. 3562

TO BE LET, the House lately occupied by A. Michie, Esq., Black's Buildings, Castlereagh-street, Sydney. Inquire at the Bank of New South Wales. 2212

TO BE LET, the Dwelling-house, No. 29, Macquarie street, immediately opposite the Legislative Council Chambers, and at present in the occupation of G. P. F. Gregory, Esq. The house contains eight rooms, besides kitchen and servants' room There are also coach-house, stable, loft, and coachman's room. These premises may be taken either for nine months, by the year, or upon a new lease. The house may be viewed between the hours of two and five daily. For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Sandford, Solicitor, No. 247, Elizabeth-street. 3970

TO LET, six new Houses, in Bathurst-street, finished in best order, and well adapted for tradespeople. For further particulars application to be made to the proprietor, Mr. Jno. Simons, Cook's River; or to Mr. John Sparke, Royal Hotel. 3773

TO LET, that well-known Steam Flour Mill called Dickson's Mills, in good working order. Rent moderate. Immediate possession can be given. Application to be made to Mr. Thomas Barker, Sussex-street. 13

TO BE LET, Seven Acres of Land, adjoining Chippendale, in half-acre allotments, on long leases and reasonable terms. Apply to

Mr. W. M. CLARKE,
3975 14, Wentworth-place.

TO LET,
THE MUSWELLBROOK TWEED FACTORY AND FLOUR MILL.

THE above establishment (now full operation), with a very comfortable residence and garden attached thereto, will be let for a term of Five or Seven years. No outlay is needed, as the premises and machinery are complete, and will be found on inspection well adapted for carrying on an extensive business. Apply (if by letter post-paid) to

MR. JOSEPH CHIVERS.
Muswellbrook, February 14. 3584

SALES BY AUCTION.

TEAS WITHOUT RESERVE.
THIS DAY.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
TO CLOSE CONSIGNMENTS,
THE Following TEAS, ex Woodstock—
23 Half-chests hysonskin, star mark
9 Chests ditto, broken, ex Pandora
8 Boxes gunpowder, sound, ditto
15 Ditto ditto ditto, ex Angelina
2 Chests souchong, broken, ex Kingston
3 Boxes gunpowder
1 Chest hysonskin, broken, ex Kingston, star mark.
Terms at sale. 3989

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.
750 BAGS SUGAR
1650 PACKAGES TEA
HIGHLY IMPORTANT SALE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Has received instructions from
MESSRS. GRIFFITHS, FANNING, AND CO.
To sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned lot of Sugar and Tea—
750 BAGS fine white Java sugar.
EX KINGSTON.
700 Chests hysonskin tea
700 Half-chests ditto ditto
50 Chests congou.
EX PANDORA.
200 Half-chests twankay.
In announcing this important sale, Mr. Newton feels called upon to remind the trade of the great satisfaction the Kingston's teas have given, and of the acknowledged fact of their being the best that ever came to the market. He would also suggest, that in consequence of the immense losses importers have sustained on good teas, and the great scarcity and high prices of them in China, in future teas only of an inferior description will be sent, and very inferior when compared with those now offered.
Terms at sale. 3803

AT 11 O'CLOCK.
FRIDAY'S USUAL PRODUCE SALE.
WOOL, TALLOW, SKINS, AND HIDES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Sale Yard,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
69 BALES FLEECE WOOL
7 Bales greasy ditto
29 Ditto handwashed ditto
5 Tons mutton tallow
3 Ditto beef ditto
1400 Sheepskins
35 Hides.
Terms, cash.
N.B.—The sale will commence at 11 *to the minute*. 3984

NUTMEGS AND MOLASSES.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At eleven o'clock,
ONE Cask of Superior Nutmegs
Five tons Molasses
Terms at sale. 3985

RICE.
THIS DAY.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At Eleven o'clock,
TWO TONS RICE
Terms at sale. 3988

THIS DAY.
FRENCH PATENT CALF SKINS.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
ONE CASE FRENCH PATENT CALF SKINS.
Terms at sale. 3987

COLONIAL WINE.
MR. CHARLES NEWTON
Will sell by auction, at his Rooms,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
8 HOGSHEADS COLONIAL WINE, a very superior sample.
Terms—Cash. 3986

FOR SALE. THIS DAY.
12 GENUINE VALUABLE Curricle, Cabriolet, Britzka, and GIG HORSES,
TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION,
BY MR. STUBBS,
At the Cattle Market,
THIS DAY.
Mr. STUBBS respectfully acquaints the civil and military authorities, private gentlemen, and exporters of our celebrated Whalers, that he has been instructed to sell by public auction,
THIS FRIDAY, MARKET DAY, MARCH 9,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
Without reserve,
12 SPLENDID PICKED GELDINGS, fit for the Indian Market.
Terms—Cash. 3999

DRAPERY GOODS.
TO DRAPERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, SHIPPERS, DEALERS, AND OTHERS.
33 PACKAGES, JUST LANDED.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, in his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
33 PACKAGES, just Landed, viz.:—
6-4 black and coloured Orleans
4-4, 5-4, and 6 4 tartans (new style)
Gentlemen's India rubber braces
Small plate prints
Fancy dress prints
Drab moleskin trousers, double stitched
Boys' drab moleskin trousers
Men's white shirts, linen fronts, &c.
Ditto Scotch twilled shirts *(all kinds)*
Ditto blue serge shirts, all wool
Heavy striped cotton ticks
Ditto Scotch twilled shirting
6-4 black and coloured merinos
Cotton umbrellas
Brown hollands
4-4 diapers and huckabacks
Heavy striped cotton shirts
100 yard and 200 yard reel cotton
Tapes, hooks and eyes, and brace buttons
Ladies' white hose, and children's cotton socks
Manila and Java hats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 3817

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
EX ARABIAN, SNOWDEN, MASTER, FROM LONDON,
Being Damaged by Sea Water.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL Sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
H with Q in diamond, 8 under,
Bale { 1—40 navy blankets. much damaged
40 ditto ditto, slightly damaged
2 pairs wrapper blankets, much damaged
Terms—cash. 3848

OIL CLOTH.
FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL SELL by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
8 in diamond,
{ 3—30 pieces 6 4 oil cloth, on wool, assorted patterns.
Terms at sale. 3849

CAPS AND HATS.
TO HATTERS, DRAPERS, AND DEALERS.
MR. R. FAWCETT
WILL SELL by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
Two cases men's, youths', and boys' caps, consisting of cloth, holland, velvet, fur, doeskin, gambroon, hair, all quite new.
One case gent's very best beaver hats, quite new, and very superior.
No reserve.
Terms at sale. 3850

FOR THE BENEFIT OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
BEING DAMAGED BY SEA WATER.
Ex Arabian, Snowden, master, from London.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock precisely,
A over gN case §1984
19 PIECES Furniture Dimity slightly damaged.
Terms—Cash. 3940

FRENCH BONNET AND CAP FLOWERS.
WITHOUT RESERVE.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
2 CASES French Bonnet and Cap Flowers.
Terms at sale. 3941

WHITE AND SCARLET BLANKETS.
TO BUYERS FOR THE ISLANDS AND NEW ZEALAND MARKETS.
MR. R. FAWCETT
Will sell by public auction, at his Commercial Sale Rooms, George-street,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
2 BALES 11-4 Scarlet Blankets
1 bale 12-4 super Witney ditto.
Terms at sale. 3942

NOTICE.
MR. R. FAWCETT'S
SALE OF DRAPERY GOODS will commence
At half-past Ten o'clock precisely,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 9.
Terms at sale. 4011

HORSES.
DOG CART.
PHAETON.
MR. STEWART will sell by auction, at his Stables, in York-street,
TO-MORROW,
At 11 o'clock,
MAMELUKE, an entire, by Emigrant; seven saddle horses, two harness horses, one superb cob, five mares.
Also,
One dog-cart, two gigs, one London cab, one hackney cab, with horse and harness. 3998

CLEARING OUT SALE,
BY ORDER OF
MESSRS. ROWAND, MACNAB, AND CO.
AT THEIR STORES, PITT-STREET,
WINES, MUSTARD, PICKLES, BLUE, VINEGAR, MACASSAR OIL, BLACKING, INK, CLOVES, PIPES, DAIRY SALT, WALKING CANES, ROMAN CEMENT, CHAIN, BRASS, NAILS, BEAMS, WEIGHTS, SCALES, &c., &c.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions from Messrs. Rowand, Macnab, and Co., to sell, (without any reserve whatever), on the premises, Pitt-street,
THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 9,
At eleven o'clock,
THE FOLLOWING MERCHANDISE—
RD in diamond, 1 to 60—60 cases sherry, each 3 dozen, London, J. Cockburn
RM·N&Co. 1 to 60—60 cases ditto, each 3 ditto
,, 1 to 30—30 cases ditto, each 3 ditto
,, 1 to 30—28 cases ditto, each 3 ditto
,, 1 to 30—8 cases ditto, each 3 ditto

186 Cases

,, 1 to 40—2 cases port, each 3 ditto
,, 31 to 40—5 cases ditto, each 3 ditto
M&H B EL 18 cases superior champagne, each 3 dozen
99 cases ditto claret, each 1 dozen
RM·N&Co. 1 to 20—3 cases thumb blue. each 112 lbs. (Coleman)
,, 61 to 70—10 cases mustards, each 9 dozen, lbs, 90 dozen, ditto
71 to 75—5 cases ditto, each 18 dozen, ½ lbs., 90 dozen, ditto
P in diamond 193, 198, 199—3 barrels, containing oriental sauce and London pickles
,, 206 to 208—3 barrels, containing each 14 dozen, ½ lbs, Durham mustards
,, 213 to 215, 243, 244—5 boxes, containing each 6 dozen, prepared ditto
257 to 259—3 boxes, containing each 6 dozen, ½ lbs, Durham ditto
247—1 barrel prepared vinegars assorted 260 to 269—10 boxes, each 2 dozen, assorted London pickles
205—1 case, 12 boxes, 2 dozen each, Macassar oil
195—1 barrel assorted paste blacking, in tin boxes
248—1 barrel, containing 24 dozen bottles office ink, assorted
T C 55 bags black pepper
2 casks cloves
48 boxes tobacco pipes, each 20 gross
M 128 bags dairy salt, each 1½ cwt.
,, 592 ditto ditto, each ditto ditto
HC 2 cases walking canes
M 12 casks Roman cement
3 ditto ditto, damaged
RD in diamond G outside 1 cask 3-16 inch best short link chain, weighing 5 cwt. 0q 23 lbs.
27 sheets brass, 1-25, 15-30, and 11 40 lbs.
8 iron house pipes
1 cask slate nails
10 bags pearl barley
Beams, weights, scales, and a variety of sundries, lot of empty sugar mats.
Terms at sale. 3995

FORTY-TWO PACKAGES
OF
GINGHAMS MOLESKINS
COTTON CORDS JAVA HATS
TWEEDS REGATTA SHIRTS
SLOPS CASSIMERES, &c.
MR. MORT
Will sell by public auction, at his Rooms,
ON WEDNESDAY, MARCH 14,
At eleven o'clock,
(Without Reserve.)
42 PACKAGES, viz.,—
6 Cases ginghams
6 Ditto moleskins
2 Ditto cotton cords
12 Ditto Java hats
3 Bales tweed
12 Ditto regatta shirts
2 Ditto slops, &c.
Cassimeres, &c.
Terms at sale.
(NO RESERVE) 3996

THE STATIONS OF
ISLAND LAKE,
AND
CARROTT.
In the district of Maneroo,
And
SIX THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED SHEEP.
MR. MORT
Has received instructions from the Mortgagees to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, Sydney,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
On
THURSDAY, MARCH 29,
At twelve o'clock,
6607 SUPERIOR SHEEP, Being as per last return—
1996 Ewes, 3½ years and upwards
707 Ditto 2½ ditto
856 Ditto 1½ ditto
77 Rams
742 Ewe lambs weaned
728 Wethers 2½ years and upwards
835 Ditto 1½ ditto
666 Ditto lambs weaned.

6607
Together with—
THE WELL-KNOWN STATIONS OF
ISLAND LAKE AND CARROTT,
In the district of Maneroo, adjoining the stations of Messrs. Ryrie, Bloomfield, Thomson, &c., &c.
Full particulars as to terms, &c., may be learned on application to the auctioneer. 3994

IRRAWANG,
NEAR RAYMOND TERRACE.
PRELIMINARY NOTICE.
THE Proprietor is desirous of disposing of this desirable and complete property in one or two lots, say one lot of 2000 acres, and the other of 600 acres; the former having a mile of river frontage to the William.
The extensive buildings, vineyard, orchard, and other improvements on this property, renders it worthy of particular attention. Nearly the whole of the land is fit for the growth of corn, or of the vine, from which, with the produce of the orchard, and the manufacture of wine (for which the estate is famous) a large income is derived.
The distance from steam communication is only three miles.
Full particulars may be learned on application to Mr. King, on the estate; or to the undersigned.
3993 THOS. S. MORT.

WOOLLOOMOOLOO.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
CABINET PIANOFORTE.
PLATED WARE, CHINA, GLASS, AND OTHER USEFUL EFFECTS,
The Property of a gentleman removing from Sydney.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD
Has been favoured with instructions from the proprietor, to sell by auction, without any reserve, upon the premises,
William-street, Woolloomooloo,
(A short distance beyond the Museum),
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At Eleven o'clock precisely,
THE very elegant and useful HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
Comprising drawing-room chairs, couches, bookcase, large pier glass, loo table, hair sofas, hair chairs, cane-seat chairs, easy chair, chimney ornaments, wardrobes, four-post bedsteads, washstands, dressing tables, chest drawers. bed-room chairs, commodes, &c., &c., &c.
China, glass ware, cutlery, plated goods, earthenware, and the various other effects usually found in a well furnished house.
Also,
A rich toned *Cabinet Pianoforte*, in elegant rosewood case, from one of the first London manufacturers.
Rosewood Music Stool, Canterbury, &c.
One large handsome case Stuffed Birds
Laundry, Kitchen and Stable } Furniture and utensils.
A very excellent Norfolk Island Dripstone, fitted with case, complete.
Terms at sale. 3653

TO IRONMONGERS AND OTHERS.
SHEFFIELD AND LONDON MANUFACTURES JUST LANDED.
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Will sell by Auction at the City Mart,
ON TUESDAY, THE 13TH INSTANT.
At Eleven o'clock.
ONE CASK containing—Best hammered round frying pans, assorted—oval ditto, Foster's round ditto
One cask containing bellows assorted, ground sash tools, ground paint brushes, dusters, curry combs, &c.
One cask containing best Sheffield scissors, best Sheffield pocket knives, assorted
One cask containing Coalbrook Dale and irons, assorted
One Hogshead containing cut tacks, beer taps, lath hammers, shoe hammers, best adzes, throated adzes, solid cast steel hoes, cast steel hoes, copper bell wire, carpenters' pincers, shoe pincers, brick trowels plasterers trowels pointing trowels, garden trowels, door handles, socket chisels, mortice chisels, Firmer chisels, Firmer gouges, gimblets, jack chains, shot belts, shot pouches, halter chains, sugar nippers, blind ends, till locks, sash fasteners, drawer knobs, bed keys, braces and bits, augers, &c., &c., &c.
One case containing Coalbrook Dale sad irons, assorted.
Terms at sale. 3992

TO STATIONERS, &c.
THIN BLUE WOVE INDIA POST PAPER, BROWN WRAPPING PAPER, FINE NOTE PAPER.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 12,
At eleven o clock,
Seven cases fine thin blue wove India post paper
Three cases imperial wrapping paper 50 lbs.
Three ditto ditto ditto, 60 lbs.
Two ditto ditto ditto, 70 lbs.
Two ditto ditto ditto, 80 lbs.
Three ditto royal hand, 61 lbs.
One ditto fine note paper and fancy stationery
Terms at sale. 4008

IN THE ESTATE OF TAYLOR WINSHIP.
ONE-THIRD SHARE OF THE NEW SCHOONER PILOT.
MR. EDWARD SALAMON is instructed to sell by auction, at his Rooms, George-street.
ON TUESDAY, MARCH 13,
At 12 o'clock,
NEARLY ONE-THIRD SHARE OF THE NEW SCHOONER PILOT,
50 tons builders' measurement,
as she now lies at the Albion Wharf, with all her rigging, sails, &c.
☛ This vessel was built at Newcastle in 1848, and from her light draught of water is well adapted for the coasting trade.
Full particulars, and terms, at time of sale. 4009

FRIDAY, MARCH 9.
SURPLUS STORES,
EX WALTER MORRICE, EMIGRANT SHIP.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at Campbell's Wharf,
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 1 o'clock,
SURPLUS STORES, consisting of,—
Beef and pork
Biscuit, peas
Vinegar, sugar
Raisins
Soup and bouilli, &c., &c.
Also,
Fittings, casks, and a quantity of articles required in an emigrant ship.
Terms at sale. 3880

MONDAY, MARCH 12
SUGAR, COFFEE, SADDLERY, GIN, THREE-BUSHEL BAGS, &c.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 12,
At 11 o'clock,
183 BAGS MANILA COFFEE, about 5 tons
39 Bags Mauritius sugar, about 3 tons
100 Cases gin
10 Bales three-bushel bags, very superior stout quality
5 Cases Saddlery, consisting of,—saddles, bridles, gig harness, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 3903

MONDAY, MARCH 12
13 CAPITAL BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED AT
CAMPERDOWN,
ADJACENT TO THE NEWTOWN TOLL-BAR, AND CAMPERDOWN TERRACE.
TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION,
BY MR. LYONS,
At his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 12,
At Twelve o'clock precisely.
THESE ALLOTMENTS are conspicuously situated on the rise of the hill at
CAMPERDOWN,
On the north side of the Newtown Road, adjoining the Government Paddocks, near the Toll-bar, and Camperdown-Terrace. They command an uninterrupted view of the surrounding properties and adjacent scenery. As building sites for residences they are eminently suitable, and unsurpassed by any at present in the market; whilst it will be seen by the following description that the boundaries are of such extent as to admit of the erection of all requisite buildings for family accommodation.
Lots 1 to 7
Have each 23 feet 7 inches frontage to
BLIGH-STREET,
By depths varying from 107 feet 9 inches, to 133 feet 6 inches each.
Lots 8 to 13
Have each 24 feet 8 inches frontage to
CAMPBELL-STREET,
By depths varying from 107 feet 9 inches, to 133 feet 6 inches each.
The Thirteen Lots have each the further convenience of entrance from a reserved road in the rear, leading from Campbell-street.
☛ A Plan is on view at the Mart.
TERMS OF PAYMENT.
Twenty-five per cent. Cash deposit; the residue by bills at three and six months, dated on day of sale, *without interest*. 3417

ARMSTRONG'S
WEEKLY SALE OF HORSES.
THIS DAY, MARCH 9,
At 11 o'clock,
WILL be sold, a selection from the Stud of Mr. John Allen, of the Windsor Road.
This is the best lot ever brought to market from Mr. Allen's Station. 4006

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, MARCH 9.
TO BE SOLD BY
MR. SAMUEL LYONS,
AT THE COMMISSARIAT STORES,
At 10 o'clock,
On Account of the Accountant-General of Her Majesty's Navy,
THE following Stores, landed from her Majesty's ships Havannah, Rattlesnake, and Bramble; and from the male convict ship Blenheim,
Biscuit, Wine, Scotch Barley, Sago, Arrowroot, Casks, Staves, Heading, Bread Bags, Wood Fittings, Beds, Blankets, Sails, Rope, &c., &c.
Terms, cash. 3780

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.
BARCLAY, PERKINS, AND CO.'S ALE.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS
Will sell by auction, at the Stores of
MESSRS. LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.,
George-street,
TUESDAY, MARCH 13,
At 11 o'clock,
150 HOGSHEADS BARCLAY, PERKINS, AND CO.'S ALE.
In lots to suit purchasers.
Terms at sale. 3961

MONDAY, MARCH 26.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD WINDEYER.
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE.
VALUABLE LAND IN THE COUNTY OF GLOUCESTER.
MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart,
ON MONDAY, MARCH 26,
At 11 o'clock,
BY ORDER OF THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE,
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTIES,
belonging to the
INSOLVENT ESTATE OF RICHARD WINDEYER.
LOT 1.—640 Acres of land, County of Gloucester, parish of Eldon, known as Graham's Town, laid out in allotments, with Cottage and two huts thereon, and fenced paddocks.
LOT 2.—590 Acres of land, County of Gloucester, parish of Stowell, called Woodlands, fenced in, and subdivided into paddocks.
LOT 3.—640 Acres of land, county of Gloucester, parish of Stockton.
On this property there is a dairy farm and 37½ acres vineyard; also, a stone-built gothic cottage, double weather-boarded cottage, two slated huts, stockyard, and a 17-acre paddock.
LOT 4.—750 Acres of land, County of Gloucester, parish of Eldon.
This lot includes the Duck-hole farms and vineyards leased to Messrs. Branch.
☛ Plans will be on view at the Mart.
Terms at sale. 3193

UNRESERVED SALE
OF
4600 HEALTHY YOUNG SHEEP
AND
60 HEAD OF CATTLE
Together with the right of the celebrated fattening station of Tycunnah, in the district of the Gwyder.
MR. A. DODDS has received instructions to sell the above by public auction, at the Northumberland Hotel, West Maitland, on
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 21,
At twelve o'clock,
The above first-rate station, as contained in area of twelve miles by five, and bounded by George Bowman, Esq, Thomas Hall, Esq., Otto Baldwin, Esq., and the Bank of Australasia station of Bumble; is capable of depasturing 12 000 sheep. The improvements upon Tycunnah consist of an excellent six-roomed cottage and detached kitchen.
Overseer's huts and huts at out-stations.
Sheep-yards, and a quantity of fencing stuff.
Whilst the sheep selected by a really competent judge exhibit both "health" and "youth" rarely met with in a sale of this description, as shown in the following statement, as per overseer's last return:—
1460 Ewes, three and four years old, to lamb in March, 1849
800 Maiden ewes, to lamb in September
800 Wethers, two years old
240 Wethers, three years old
1200 Yearlings, of sexes
100 Rams

4600
Mr. A. Dodds begs to impress upon the purchaser's attention that Tycunnah Cottage is furnished with every requisite and comfort of life. Piano, sofas, and the usual household furniture and culinary utensils, adapted for a family of the first respectability, which can be taken at a fair valuation, as well as stores, tools, and agricultural and farming implements, now upon the station.
TERMS OF SALE:—
One half cash on the fall of the hammer; the other half by bills at six and twelve months, bearing interest at six per cent., with security upon the sheep and station if required. 3882

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office,
Sydney, 8th March, 1849.
Macpherson v. Macleod.

ON TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, all the right, title, interest, and estate (other than an equity of redemption) of the above-named defendant, in and to one thousand acres of land, more or less, situated in the county of Cumberland, parish of Saint Luke, colony of New South Wales; bounded on the east by a line north 160 chains to Cabramatta Creek, commencing at the Bringelly Road; on the north-west by the said creek to the Bringelly Road; and on the south by the said road to the commencing corner, and which farm is called "Bernera;" unless this execution is previously satisfied

CORNELIUS PROUT,
3972 Under Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Sydney,
8th March, 1849.
IN THE SUPREME COURT.
M'Alister v. Mitchell and another.

ON Wednesday, the 14th instant, at noon, at the London Tavern, George-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold by public auction, all the right, title, and interest (other than an equity of redemption) of the above defendants, Livingstone Mitchell and Catherine Mitchell his wife, which said C. Mitchell is executrix of the last will and testament of Matthew M'Alister, deceased, of, in, and to

1180 acres of land at Curroobangolarg, in the county of Georgians, in the colony of New South Wales, being the land sold as lots 37 and 39, in pursuance of Government notice of 13th March, 1837.

Also, 640 acres of land at Redbank, in the said county, sold as lot 26, in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

Also, 640 acres of land at Redbank aforesaid, sold as lot 25, in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

Also, 640 acres of land at Redbank aforesaid, sold as lot 24, in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

And also, 640 acres of land at Redbank aforesaid, sold as lot 19, in pursuance of Government notice of 15th December, 1835.

Unless this execution is previously satisfied.

CORNELIUS PROUT,
3973 Under Sheriff.

Printed and Published by Charles Kemp *and* John Fairfax, *at the* Morning Herald *Printing Office, Lower George-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Friday, March 9*, 1849.